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Auto Industry Change to War Amazing Feat

Conversion on unforeseen scale results in goodly percentage of materiel produced in U. S.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Dec. 3—This is an effort to tell a story which nobody can tell in full. It is the story of Detroit in wartime. It is the tale, too, of the American automobile industry which switched from peace to war so quickly that it amazed itself and is now turning out an unbelievable percentage of the war materials being made in the United States. It is the story that could not be duplicated in any other nation and has never been equaled before even in the United States.

But in a sense it is more than all this. It is the story of the women who are coming in increasing numbers into war plants and of the surprised manufacturers of peaceful automobiles who suddenly find themselves building weapons of war; it is the story of executives such as R. H. Ahlers, Pontiac gun plant chief engineer, and Herman L. Weckler, general manager of the Chrysler Corporation, in charge of the unbelievable tank plant built in a cornfield.

Finally, it is the story of humble men—Joe Menoch, chief Chrysler tank test driver, who can park a 30-ton tank as gently as a car in a garage or smash a 15-inch oak tree into matchwood with a stroke; Roy Widrig, who passes his working hours under ground watching Oerlikon gun bullets being fired into 310 feet of sand; or Joe Swatelis—the "upside-down man" who has the most surprising job of all.

Roster Tells Story

These names Ahlers, Weckler, Menoch, Widrig, Swatelis tell the roster of Detroit better than anything else and of the American objective.

One year ago a party of Washington newspapermen came out here to watch Detroit switch over from autos to arms. Before the assault on Pearl Harbor the motor industry had protested strenuously that it could never be converted completely to war industry, and that only 30 per cent or less of its mighty machines could be turned to war uses.

Having proved its case conclusively to its own satisfaction, it then proceeded, when war finally came, to convert itself by an industrial "miracle" to war production, and now the Chrysler Corporation boasts that "more than 86 per cent" of its regular motor tools have been converted to war work. Not a civilian auto is being made here today and Detroit is proud of the fact.

Only a short 10 months ago Albert H. Patterson, works manager of the vast Plymouth plant, guided the visiting Washington correspondents around his great

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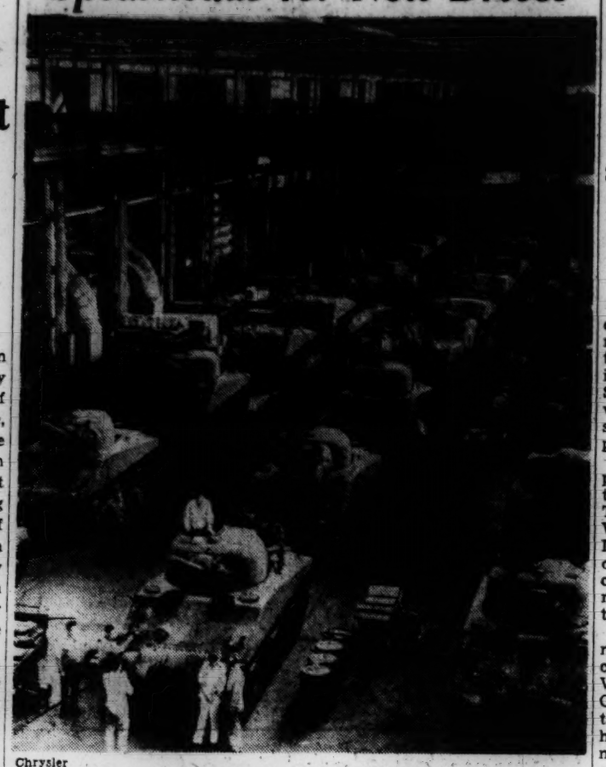
Spearheads for New Drives



Chrysler

'General Shermans' Roll On

These famous battle-tried tanks roll in enormous quantities off the Chrysler assembly lines in the Detroit Tank Arsenal. Eleven of the Corporation's automobile plants send parts to this arsenal where the tanks are assembled on those lines pictured above and others in another part of the building.

Lethal Flames Are Probed In Grove Inquiry

State-County investigation continues its secret session to gather evidence for Grand Jury.

Obnoxious fumes from chemicals of so-called "flame-proofed" decorations at the Cocoanut Grove and the adequacy of such flame-proofing are being probed by the special State-County board of inquiry which today continued in secret session to gather evidence for presentation to the Grand Jury.

Seeking to fix blame and to prevent recurrence of the tragedy, this joint board set up by Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, and William J. Foley, Suffolk County District Attorney, had requested official tests by State chemists of charred remains and whatever remnants of the club decorations that are left.

Some 30 witnesses, including many who had testified at the concurrent public investigation by William A. Reilly, Boston Fire Commissioner, had been heard by today at the joint inquiry in the headquarters of the State Department of Public Safety, 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Ownership Issue

Today's session of the Reilly inquest centered on inquiry into the ownership of the Cocoanut Grove and continued questioning regarding the start of the fire.

At the same time the Boston Licensing Board was receiving and studying reports from the Boston Building Commission and the police and fire departments on their investigation of the condition of the more than 50 night clubs and cafes closed by the Board. Until it is determined that these clubs have proper protection against fire and are reported safe, they will remain closed.

It is expected that some of the clubs will be opened shortly, possibly today. Others may be allowed to open their street and upper floor quarters, but be prevented from further usage of below-the-street areas until extensive alterations have been made. Some may be closed for the duration of the war.

As soon as the closed night clubs are thoroughly inspected, the police, fire and building department inspectors will turn to the hotels and restaurants in which entertainment has been banned by the Licensing Board until safety investigations are completed.

Supplementing the city inspectors is a force of 50 private inspectors from the New England Fire Insurance Rating Association.

Meanwhile, the Licensing Board today closed another club, the Fox and Hounds Club, pending inspection of the premises, This club was added to six others closed yesterday by the Board. Originally 51 night clubs and cafes were ordered closed, but yesterday four of them were allowed to reopen.

As the State-County and Reilly inquiries proceeded, the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor moved to prevent recurrence of such a disaster.

More Witnesses

The organization filed legislation to outlaw use of revolving doors when such doors are the only means of escape from any dining, dancing or drinking establishment. The measure also would prohibit dining, dancing or drinking in any area below street level unless the premises is provided with an adequate direct exit to the street level.

The Federation is interested in the Cocoanut Grove case because many of its union members were in the fire.

Because many prospective witnesses are still confined to hospitals no estimate could be made today by Mr. Foley as to when the State-

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Cargo-Ship Output Passes Million-Ton-a-Month Mark

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—United States shipyards are today turning out new cargo carriers at the stupendous rate of more than 11,000,000 tons a month as the War Production Board prepares to order that special emphasis be placed on the construction of merchant shipping and combat aircraft.

Answering the insistent call for more and more freighters, oilers, and transports, the United States is now boosting production considerably above the total of 84 ships and 891,700 deadweight tons built last month.

At the same time, the United States' output of naval craft, particularly aircraft carriers, is one of the most encouraging aspects of the United Nations situation. The Navy Deparement has just announced that the third new aircraft carrier of its class has been launched at the Camden, N. J. yards of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation. These carriers are of a special type, being built from partially finished cruisers. The Navy considers them to be unusually tough and fast, although smaller than some other carriers now under construction.

The WPB decision, not yet announced, to concentrate more fully upon ships and planes will mean a corresponding scaling down in the production schedules of some other types of weapons—tanks, trucks, jeeps, command cars, and machine guns. This decision is causing no anxiety, however, since United States output of these five items has already reached extraordinarily high levels and will continue at a substantial rate.

Conferences on Move

The Board came to its conclusion after discussions with the Army, the Navy, and with Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production. It was decided at these conferences that the trend of the war demanded more planes with which to pulverize enemy positions and more ships with which to transport the now heavy flow of goods from United Nations factories to distant battlefronts.

The new program, it is emphasized by those drawing it up, does not mean that past production schedules were unwise or impossible but merely that the time had come in the war to shift the emphasis in some categories of weapons.

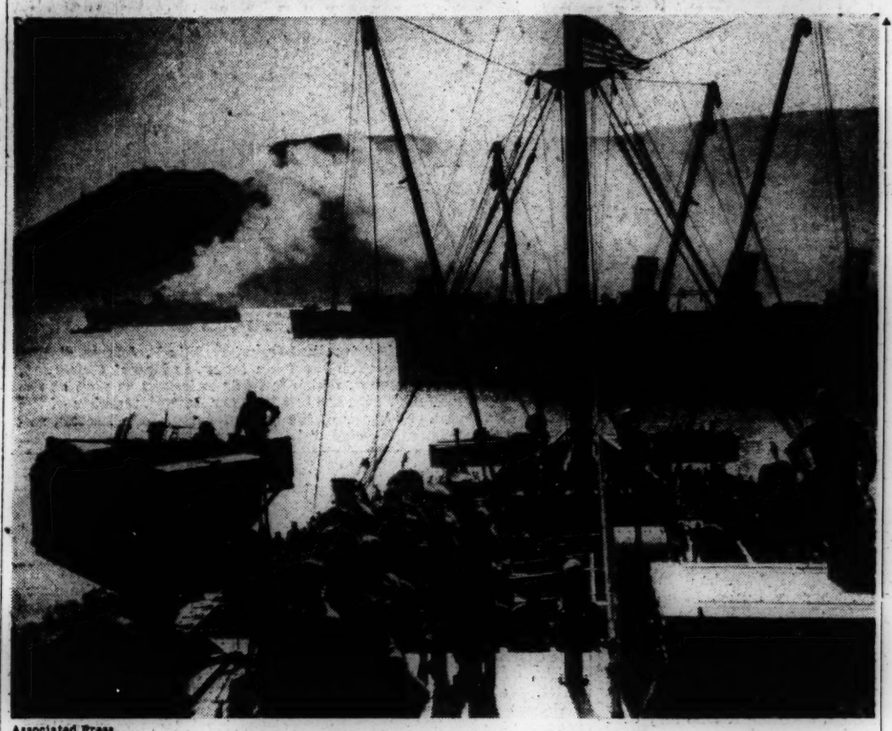
The shift-over is being carefully planned and the WPB believes that it can be made with a minimum of dislocation to the plants involved. Those factories which are forced to curtail or stop their output of one type of weapon are already being readied for conversion to another type.

It is pointed out that such changeovers are inevitable in war and that Germany has been forced to make many of them as the tide of battle moved in one direction or another. In addition, it is considered unavoidable that, due to better production techniques or to the simplicity of the job, certain weapons would be turned out faster than others. This results in the accumulation of tremendous reserves, enabling the Army to ease off.

Battleship Construction

Although merchant ships and planes are now the "favored children," it is reported that certain types of naval vessels, among them

Allied Losses Off Africa 13 Ships; Germans Claim Gain in Tunisia; MacArthur at Outskirts of Buna



Associated Press

Bridge From America to Africa

Some of the transports that brought American troops to the North African offensive are shown lying off shore at Mers-el-Kebir, Algeria. Antiaircraft tower in nearest ship is manned. American flag flies on halyard (just behind mast, top).

Four Axis ships bound for Tunisia sunk by British squadron—Russians advance.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Allied shipping losses incurred in landing troops from the great armada of 850 vessels on the North African coast Nov. 8 have been announced simultaneously by the United States and Britain.

Compared with the size of the expedition, they were very low. Nevertheless, five American transports were sunk. Such of their men as were lost presumably were represented in the 360 killed and 500 missing, already announced. Three other transports and a destroyer were damaged.

The British announced loss of an aircraft carrier, the Avenger, 2 destroyers, and 5 lighter vessels. Another destroyer lost was Dutch.

Meanwhile, the situation of General Eisenhower's forces in North Africa is becoming seriously confused by contradictory reports. The Germans claim to have advanced at Tebourba, a point 20 miles west of Tunis and 35 miles south of Bizerte, where the Allies yesterday said they had broken up a heavy Axis counterattack. Whatever the situation is, it appears to discredit yesterday's Moroccan message that the Allies had cut the highway between Bizerte and Tunis. The Columbia Broadcasting System representative on the spot also discredits the report of a French-American force reaching the coast between Gabès and Sfax.

According to this correspondent, the Nazis have some 20,000 troops in Tunisia and General Eisenhower has about the same number. From this he deduces the probability that the struggle will be protracted until the Allies can be reinforced. If this assumption is correct, General Eisenhower must have a force of anything up to 150,000 ready to throw into the fighting at some point—unless the uncertain political situation around Admiral Darlan is compelling the Allied commander to keep the bulk of his forces spread over Algeria and Morocco.

The main fighting, according to this informant, has been in the air, where Allied airmen are fighting under extraordinary difficulties. Nevertheless, they continue to bomb Tripoli, Tunis and other points, while the vigilant fleet is giving Hitler serious difficulty in reinforcing his troops.

Four merchant ships and two escorting destroyers bound for Tunisia were sunk by a British squadron, which lost one destroyer.

From New Guinea come reports that four Japanese destroyers have been chased away from the island, apparently without bringing any help to the Japanese attempting to hold the base at Buna. General MacArthur's men were stated to be almost in the outskirts of that center.

French Changes Touched Off at Toulon; Laval Likely to Remain Nazi 'Front'

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 3 (AP)—Pierre Laval, French Chief of Government, has arrived in Berlin for discussions on formation of a new Vichy Government, a Swiss dispatch from Milan, Italy, said.

One issue still left open was said to be the German effort to transfer the Laval Government to Paris—a proposal which both M. Laval and Marshal Philippe Pétain were understood to have opposed.

M. Laval already has announced formation of "a volunteer African Falange" of Frenchmen to fight beside Germany against the United States and Britain, and earlier dispatches said negotiations were under way in Paris and Vichy for the formation of a new government to organize French armament and food production for Germany's benefit.

Sources in close touch with Vichy affairs also said that the "New Army" of France would have as its nucleus the pro-Nazi "Blue Shirt" organizations of Jacques Doriot, Paris collaborationist who openly preaches for a French declaration of war against the United Nations.

A Marseille dispatch to the Tribune de Genève disclosed that demobilized French soldiers whom the "New Army" would replace, are being designated for incorporation into labor corps going to Germany.

Work or No Pay

Soldiers, this paper said, would continue to draw pay during a period of reorientation to civil life. But if they declined to go to Germany to work through the remaining period of their enlistment, then their pay would be stopped.

Certain aviators, infantry, and cavalry soldiers would be the first to be asked to work in Germany, this dispatch said.

M. Doriot, who has had political differences with M. Laval in the past, may even go into M. Laval's new Cabinet and bring along Marcel Déat, another determined pro-Nazi leader, in an effort to halt a French landslide toward the Allies.

In all the moves to put new life into a Vichy organism ostensibly speaking for the French people, however, it was clear that any major decisions would be made by Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, Nazi military commander of all France.

But Berlin expects both M. Laval and Marshal Pétain to remain on the stage in an effort to calm the population and instill the belief that Vichy's governmental status is unaltered.

No "Quisling" Regime

Thus, there would be no question of erecting a "Quisling" regime, the Germans and collaborationists believe.

It is believed probable, if M. Laval has his way, that neither M. Doriot nor M. Déat will enter the Cabinet, but that their influence will be felt as before through their open criticism.

Meanwhile, the feeling of the French people is reflected in German criticism such as the flat and general charges against Army and Navy officers which led to the arrest of Gen. Maxime Weygand and Gen. Maurice Gamelin, and the specific charges that Toulon was being prepared as a landing for an Allied offensive in France.

Distrust a Factor

The distrust of the French people themselves is the greatest factor influencing the Germans in their efforts to forge a new type of collaboration after 2½ years of work toward the first collaboration had failed. Berlin recognizes, sources in Vichy asserted, that not the government but the people will determine the ultimate result, and there is no outward reason now to believe they will go ahead with collaboration any more eagerly than before.

Britain Not Consulted On Darlan Statement

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 3

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons today that Great Britain did not consider itself bound by the statement of Admiral Jean Darlan in which he assumed responsibility as head of the French Government in Africa.

Mr. Eden said the British had not been consulted in advance about the statement.

Reuters quoted Algiers Radio as reporting that Marcel Peyrouton, one-time French Governor of Tunisia, had placed himself at Admiral Darlan's disposal.

Mr. Peyrouton left the Vichy fold last April when he asked to be relieved as Vichy's envoy to Buenos Aires.

The Algiers Radio also said that French Minister Henriot, in San Domingo, and his staff had resigned to join Admiral Darlan.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 3—It is beginning to be possible to piece together a fairly accurate assessment of the change that has come over France with the scuttling of the French fleet at Toulon.

It has swept most of the mist of collaboration from the eyes of the average Frenchman.

And it has intensified the efforts of the minority of collaborationists toward even further co-operation with the Germans.

Reports reaching here through various sources show a surprisingly unanimity of approval of the French Navy's refusal to fall into German hands. They show, too, that the Germans are acutely disappointed in the fact that the French Fleet eluded their grasp.

If the German Army had not been in full possession of all instruments of power, Toulon well might have been the signal for a spontaneous rising.

Feeling of Sadness

Linked with pride at the decisive action of the Navy was deep feeling of sadness weighing upon each Frenchman at the loss of so many splendid ships—the pride of the French nation. Thoughts of sacrifice and of the work required to build the fleet were linked with realization that it would take many years before France would be able to recover as to be able to rebuild the fleet and fully regain its former glory.

Among pro-Allied officials and diplomats the opinion heard is that the scuttling was proof that the French Navy was worthy of the trust and confidence of its former allies, and did not deserve the sign of mistrust implied in the battle between the French and British at Mers el Kebir.

They reasoned that if the Mers

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Bulletins

Unidentified Vessels Reported Off California

San Francisco, Dec. 3 (AP)—The 12th Naval District said today that "a large number of unidentified surface vessels" had been reported 450 miles off the California coast, but that a thorough search of the area "failed to confirm their presence." [Presumably the order broadcast before dawn today for fleet personnel to return to their ships was based on this report.]

Sinclair Asked to Go to India as Viceroy?

London, Dec. 3 (AP)—Political observers studied a report today that Prime Minister Churchill had asked Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Air Minister, to go to India as Viceroy. The political correspondent of the News Chronicle said he understood "strong representations" had been made to Sir Archibald in the last 24 hours "but it is not certain that he would be prepared to undertake the arduous duties awaiting the next Viceroy."

Liberia Grants Air Base Rights to United States

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—Liberia, on the strategic west coast of Africa, has granted air base rights to the United States for the duration of the war. The agreement, signed last March 31 and announced by the State Department today, gives the United States the right to build, control, operate and defend air ports in Liberia and to assist also in the protection and defense of any part of that country which might be liable to attack.

Ecuador Cuts Relations With Vichy Government

Quito, Ecuador, Dec. 3 (AP)—Ecuador, whose President, Dr. Carlos Arroyo Del Rio, now is in the United States on a state visit, broke diplomatic relations last night with the Vichy Government.

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Weather Predictions

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dim-Out Hours

Dim-out begins Thursday at 5:42 p. m., ends Friday at 7:26 a. m.
Dim-out begins Friday at 5:42 p. m., ends Saturday at 7:27 a. m.

Buell Warns Against Return To Isolationism After War

Warning that an isolationist reaction in the United States after the war would eventually result in "a colossal internal depression and World War III" came today from Raymond L. Buell, former President of the Foreign Policy Association, and authority on international affairs.

Mr. Buell, who was guest speaker at the Conference Luncheon of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work at the Hotel Statler, declared that such a reaction would be as disastrous as losing the war and that no time should be lost in wiping out the causes of such mistaken thinking.

Pointing to various straws in the wind which indicate that this sentiment might again influence American politics, Mr. Buell said that "the first factor working toward an isolationist reaction is the confused and wasteful organization of the war effort on the home front."

Popular Revulsion

If this situation is not corrected, he sees "a popular revulsion against Washington" which will probably extend to any postwar program.

He also foresees the natural inclination of many Americans to prefer new motor cars to the continued financial restrictions which would be necessary to extend relief to devastated foreign countries.

"The wisest national leadership will be needed," he told the Conference, "if postwar America is to subordinate immediate desires for enlightened self-interest."

Mr. Buell went on to say that "if the internal management of this war continues to appear wasteful, the psychology of the country when the war ends may react sharply against the wisest program of international rehabilitation."

Important Step

His solution, he said, or at least the "most important single step to tighten up the war effort at home" would be the creation of a "War Cabinet composed of leading figures such as Admiral William D. Leahy, James E. Byrnes, Director of Eco-

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Hoover Presents 12 Points Of Vital Need to Home Front

By Robert M. Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—Twelve points of civilian economic organization in total war distilled from the experiences of this and other nations in World Wars I and II were recommended to democratic countries by Herbert Hoover, thirty-first President of the United States, in an address before the War Congress of American Industry at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today.

Mr. Hoover told nearly 3,000 industrialists at the National Association of Manufacturers-sponsored Congress that failure in organization and strategy on the home front could be "as disastrous as failure in organization and strategy on the military front." He said he did not offer the principles as criticism of present practices, but as recommendation for adoption where they have not been applied. His 12 points, in brief, follow:

1. All civilian activities should be directed by civilians and within limitations laid down by the legislative body. Otherwise we shall be a military dictatorship with all its implications.

2. Civilian activities must be directed by single-headed administrators.

Must Center in Single Head

3. All functions and authority in respect to a particular activity must be concentrated in the hands of one administrator.

4. The head administrators of such major groups should comprise a war council sitting directly with the President. Here alone the general economic and civilian policies should be determined, the conflicts and overlaps planed out with the President as final umpire.

5. Increased production is the best answer to shortage and all the mechanism of price and controlled distribution must be focused toward increasing production. To get maximum production, there must be no rules

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Losses in Africa:

Five U. S. Transports Sunk During Landings

First complete returns of shipping losses incurred by the Allies incident to the landings in North Africa were issued today by the United States Navy Department and the British Admiralty.

American losses were listed as:

Sunk

5 Naval transports

Damaged

3 transports
1 destroyer
1 tanker

Corresponding losses of British and other Allies were:

Sunk

1 Aircraft carrier, the Avenger
3 destroyers (one Dutch)
5 lighter vessels

American casualties so far listed are:

360 killed
1,050 wounded
500 missing (probably drowned)

British returns yet to come.

The American Transports sunk

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Orchestra Leader Testifies He Believes Welansky Real Owner of Cocoanut Grove

Lethal Fumes Are Probed In Grove Inquiry

Continued from Page 1

County inquiry would end and the jury would receive the board's findings.

By next week, he indicated, the presentation of evidence may start, with a view to having the Grand Jury complete its work, which may include indictments by the time its six months term ends on Dec. 31. There is a possibility of drawing a special jury to handle the fire case alone, it was reported.

A preliminary report by the office of the County Medical Examiner showed that a majority of the victims examined in 50 autopsies had perished from inhalation of fumes.

These victims looked "gassed," declared Dr. William J. Brickley, medical examiner for the northern district of Suffolk County, referring to results similar to those in chemical warfare.

Contrary to testimony of some survivors who described scenes of panic in the effort to leave the burning building, Dr. William H. Watters, Associate Medical Examiner for the southern district, declared:

"People died too quickly to fight for their lives."

No Indications

He added "there were no indications of fight or even of crushed bodies which would be usual in a panic. It is human nature to fight for your own life."

The doctor added: "If everyone had remained cool and calm, if everyone had remained at his table, the death toll would not have been nearly as great."

Robert S. Moulton, technical secretary of the National Fire Protection Association, had already stated publicly that decorations undergoing some chemical treatments for flame proofing give off obnoxious fumes when burned.

"Noxious fumes were present," declared Dr. Alan Moritz, head of Legal Medicine Department in Harvard Medical School, who is an expert adviser to the State Police and is Associate Medical Examiner for the County's Southern District.

"When our investigations are complete, they will be disclosed by Dr. Timothy Leary, Medical Examiner for the Southern District," he said.

Because of its secret nature, the State-County inquiry received less attention than the Fire Commissioner's public hearing, although eventual results may overshadow the Reilly hearing.

Testimony at fire headquarters added to the gas thesis as Joseph F. Kelley, of Arlington, a construction engineer, said that a few seconds after the call of fire "the entire end of the club foyer was filled with gaseous flame."

The eye-witness said it was gaseous because "it was a bluish flame, slightly yellow."

Meanwhile, State chemists and other investigators, who have been delving into debris at the scene of the fire, continued their anaylsis in secret.

Yesterday's witnesses, who refused to be interviewed on leaving the secret inquiry, included two men who had painted the Cocoanut Grove and had hung the draperies, William Riseman, and Joseph Dolesch, both of Boston; Mickey Alpert, orchestra leader at the night club; Janet Welansky, of Brookline, sister of Barnett Welansky, owner of the Grove, and James Welansky, who was acting manager of the club when the fire broke out, and Mrs. Rose Genecco, Somerille, who was secretary and cashier at the club.

By a Staff Photographer

Information, Please, on Two Missing Experts

Shown here in the center, reading a telegram he had just received from Franklin P. Adams, stating that he would not reach Boston in time for the Advertising Club luncheon today, is Daniel Golenpaul, originator of the popular "Information, Please" radio program, which is to be radiocast as part of the Victory War Bond drive at Symphony Hall tomorrow night. On the left is Oscar Levant, member of the team of experts, and on the right is Clifton Fadiman, conductor of the quiz program. John Kieran, another member of the team, was said to be "out looking at the birds."

Kieran Gets To Hub Early To See Birds

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The "Information Please" Board of Experts bobbed up smiling in Boston today with two members missing.

One was John Kieran, who had arrived on an early train, whom no one had seen, but whom everyone concluded was "out looking at the birds." And they weren't far wrong, as it turned out later.

The other missing member was Franklin P. Adams "of the golden voice," who was represented by a brief and doleful telegram saying "Train wreck on railroad. Can't get to Boston in time for the Advertising Club luncheon today."

Mr. Adams, it was explained, had a lecture engagement in the South, and had planned to leap from train to plane to land in Boston today—alas!

Fadiman Gets His Oscar

Clifton Fadiman, the "Information Please" suave master of ceremonies, and Oscar Levant, its popular musical expert, were on hand, however, at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, full of enthusiasm for the new "road tour" of the program which will take it on at least 12 and possibly as many as 24 bond selling trips throughout the East.

After numerous notes were left in Mr. Kieran's box and several telephone calls brought no response from his room, he finally tripped in as rosy-cheeked as Santa Claus. Where had he been?

His eyes sparkled. "I'll tell you where I've been! Up to the Gardner Museum. Oh, they've got some beautiful flowers up there now. Lot of pictures missing from the walls for the duration. The Museum of Fine Arts?

Seeing Boston First

"Oh, yes, I was up there, too. And I went to the burying ground where Benjamin Franklin's father is buried. Up early? Well, I got off the train at 7:30 and I've been tramping around Boston ever since." And enjoying it, it was judged, from his rapt expression.

Oscar Levant, a keen admirer of Serge Koussevitzky, Conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, declared that he thought Dr. Koussevitzky had done more for music in America than any other one individual, and had the greatest orchestra in the world.

The experts were prepared to put on a more or less quiz program at the Advertising Club Luncheon at the Statler.

For every question station WBZ paid five dollars to be given to the Army and Navy relief fund.

All seats for the regular "Information Please" program which will be broadcast from Symphony Hall Friday night are gone, except a hundred or so seats which may be had for $5,000 War Bonds. This makes a total ticket take so far of $3,900,000. When the experts appear at Symphony Hall tomorrow night they will make their first appearance outside of Radio City.

How It All Came About

Daniel Golenpaul, originator and owner of "Information Please" who is in Boston with his "brainy brain children" and who is taking information on these bond selling tours at his own expense explained how he got his idea for the program.

He was listening to a quiz program, he said, and became disgusted with the way the participants were being ridiculed. He wondered if the master of ceremonies would do any better if he were in their shoes. Then, bang, the idea hit him! Why not a quiz program in reverse?

He decided against "mental wizards," however, right away. They were apt to be dull and colorless in personality. Then he thought of newspapermen. Bang, again! "I have always gone on the theory," he explained, "that newspapermen have wide experience and have a more deflated ego than other people. They're more realistic, less academic."

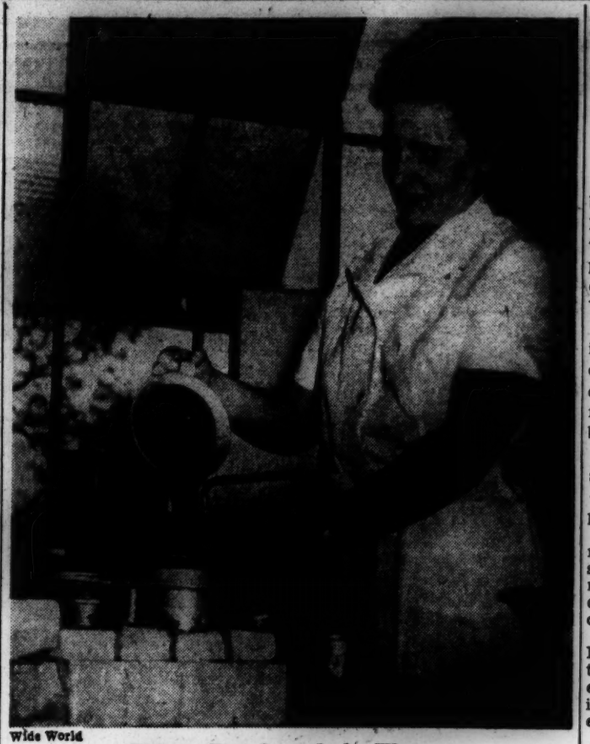
Mr. Adams and Mr. Fadiman were among his first selections. Then feeling that sports should be represented, he decided to try out Mr. Kieran. Came the audition, and he knew he had his man. Here was a sports writer with the accent of a Tenth Avenue taxicab driver, quoting Shakespeare by the yard.

Mr. Levant came on as a guest star about three months after the program started. He was repeated four weeks later "and it was contagious."

Asked which subject he felt his board of experts were weakest in, Mr. Fadiman replied that he didn't think they were weak in any, but was corrected by Mr. Golenpaul, who thought it was "probably music and the news when Oscar isn't on."

Mr. Levant is no headline skimmer, but admits to reading three or four newspapers thoroughly each morning, and says it takes him about three hours to do so.

Mr. Golenpaul said that he expected the "Information Please" gang, with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge as its guest star on Friday night, would have a little warm-up before the program goes on the air, and then went very mysterious about some kind of a "big surprise" that isn't to be told at the moment.



Wide World

Bakery Run Largely by Women

Mrs. Margaret Rudkin of South Norwalk, Conn., owner of a bakery run practically entirely by women. Mrs. Rudkin is checking the recipe which started her in the bread-making business when she carried six loaves of her homemade product to a grocer and asked him to sell them for her.

War Workers Need Is Urged As Recreation

War workers in industry cannot be treated as machines but must have their relaxation and recreation, even from the standpoint of production efficiency, the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work was told here today.

The industrial need for morale is as great as the military need, experts pointed out. The employee on the home production front may feel as lonely and isolated as the boy in a remote military camp.

Recreation has a great part in sustained production, spokesmen of industry and of labor emphasized.

As a new means of advancing recreation in war plants, the thousands of labor-management committees now being set up over the country could be used, Mark Starr of New York advised.

Mr. Starr, who is Director of the Educational Department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, is one of the outstanding leaders of the country in worker's education.

The labor-management committees are being formed to speed up production at the instance of the War Production Board. Mr. Starr declared they could legitimately be turned also to promoting plant recreational schemes—not only games, but also music, singing, dramatics, etc., with a cultural bias as well.

"The most important thing we deal with is human beings," J. Edwin Doyle, Supervisor of Personnel in the big General Electric Company plants at Lynn, Mass., said. "We should never get so mechanically minded as to forget that."

Industry in general is talking too much of getting out war goods without thinking sufficiently of the people producing them, Mr. Doyle felt.

"We've got to do something to keep that morale up," he said.

An employer program must be honest and not designed as an attempt to replace union organization, he brought out.

In the first war General Electric tried to do things for the employees, he recalled, but this policy did not go over.

"It won't go over," he commented. "People don't like to be told what to do.

"Since 1918 we have not attempted to do anything without employee participation. The union has an activities committee. All winter long they are running ski trains to New Hampshire. They have golf matches and bowling alleys.

"I think our plants have one of the largest recreational programs in the country. We have probably the best lighted athletic field in the United States, because we make the lights and try them out.

"The General Electric Company in no way has one ten-cent piece invested in employee activity. But the workers have between $60,000 and $70,000 invested.

"They have the General Electric Employees' Association. The management provides quarters and help. They pay for their expenses. They have a greater appreciation of what is theirs."

Noon-time moving pictures are being put on in the plants, there is dancing three nights in a week in a building holding 2,000 people, etc. But music in the factories has dwindled because of objections from the musicians' union to people playing for nothing, and the employees themselves have discarded it.

Mr. Starr's union is one of the most notable in the field of recreation. It has made a big success of dramatics and is doing many other things. The auto workers' union, he noted, is going in for bowling, the hosiery workers'union is promoting hockey, and the shipbuilding workers' union is sponsoring bowling competitions between shop teams.

Alpert Terms Manager Real Boss at Night Club

First indication that Boston officials are interested in determining the actual ownership of the Cocoanut Grove came today when Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, conducting the Boston inquest, elicited from Milton (Mickey) Alpert, orchestra leader, the assertion that Barnett (Barney) Welansky was the "actual owner and manager."

In the course of his testimony, Mr. Alpert also set the time at which the fire began at approximately 10:19 p. m. Nov. 28 and added further substantiation to previous testimony that smoke, generated in the course of the fire, was sharply acrid and irritating.

In an apparent effort to explore the theory that defective electrical wiring contributed to the fire, Commissioner Reilly inquired of the orchestra leader whether or not all the electric lights went out at once. He replied that as far as he could remember they did not.

In regard to the size of the crowd, the witness said it was "just another Saturday night" in his view.

Pursued Query

Commissioner Reilly pursued his query regarding the ownership of the Grove, following the decision by the State investigators, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell and District Attorney William J. Foley, to place any "political aspects" of the night-club disaster before the Grand Jury.

"As far as you know, was Barney Welansky the actual owner and manager of the Cocoanut Grove?" Commissioner Reilly asked.

"Yes, his word was law," Mr. Alpert replied.

"Did he furnish the pay roll?"

"Yes."

"Was he there frequently prior to his entrance into the hospital early this month?"

There Every Night

"Yes, he was there every night."

"And you really think," Commissioner Reilly insisted, "that Barney was the real owner."

"Yes, I do," Mr. Alpert replied.

Commissioner Reilly made similar inquiry and received similar answers from other witnesses who appeared this morning.

From Joseph F. Kelley of Arlington, Mass., construction engineer, inquiries elicited further evidence that poisonous gases figured in the spread of the fire.

Testimony from Mr. Kelley was described by Commissioner Reilly, in one of his rare comments, as "interesting and valuable to me."

Watched Flame

The witness said that he watched the flame come up from the stairway leading from Melody Lounge to the lobby outside the main dining hall.

"Do you believe the walls and ceiling were burned as the flame came to the head of the stairway?" Commissioner Reilly asked.

"No," he replied.

"There was something burning in suspension?"

"Exactly. The entire end of the club foyer was filled with gaseous flame."

"From floor to ceiling?"

"Yet, a great ball of flame. I am very sure of it."

Mr. Kelley said he believed a gas generated in Melody Lounge had poured up the stairway, conveying the fire.

Had to Stoop

He related that he fled the blaze into the new cocktail lounge—not Melody Lounge—toward the Broadway Street exit. In that lounge, he said, the flames caught up with him, passing overhead, and he had to "stoop to get under them."

"I found the flame stratified here, so that at about waist level there was a strata of fresh air."

He said he saw people drop to the floor of the lounge while the fire was still overhead near the ceiling.

Daniel M. Weiss of Dorchester, a Saturday night cashier, in Melody Lounge, testified that the flame also ran across the ceiling of that basement room, where the fire is believed to have started.

"Nothing was burning in Melody Lounge except the ceiling," Mr. Weiss related, saying the flames spread from one corner, outward, in the general direction of the stairway in the corner diagonally opposite.

After about 2½ minutes, the fire died out, with little burned anywhere except overhead, he declared. Here, too, persons collapsed as if suffocated, the witness added.

Principal Considerations

At yesterday's hearings, testimony brought out these principal considerations:

1. Wiring in one section of the Cocoanut Grove, the new cocktail lounge near Broadway Street, was not completed and had not been given a legal permit from the Fire Department's wiring division. It was termed, however, in good condition.

2. Had the exits all been used, they were sufficient to accommodate about 1,398 persons, in the view of Building Commissioner James H. Mooney. This estimate is reached by considering a revolving door an ordinary exit.

3. Interior decorations in Melody Lounge, where the fire is believed to have started, included ceiling coverings of satin which had presumably been flame-proofed when originally installed in 1938. The usual practice is to re-flame-proof such decorations once a year.

4. A fire door between the main dining hall and the new cocktail lounge, which might have either stopped the fire or delayed its spread into the latter room had not been completed.

Notices Sent

5. Light in Melody Lounge were 10-wat bulbs concealed inside cocoanuts on "palm trees," not screwed into the walls as previously indicated by testimony.

Bernard B. Whelan, Superintendent of the Wire Division of the Fire Department, and Frank H. Kelley, inspector, testified that on Nov. 7 and Nov. 14 notices were sent to the Cocoanut Grove regarding the lack of a permit for wiring in the new cocktail lounge.

Commissioner Mooney went into considerable detail in an effort to substantiate his claim that the exits were sufficient. In the course of his testimony he mentioned a third exit onto Piedmont Street and a fourth onto Shawmut Street which had not previously figured in testimony.

He said the building's eight exits totalled 279¾ inches. On the basis of 20 inches for every 100 persons, which he said was the standard for theaters, this would have accommodated 1,398 persons, Mr. Mooney declared.

Three Doors Locked

Previous witnesses have testified that three of these doors were heavily locked and a fourth was a revolving door which became jammed. Half of a fifth door also stuck, and a sixth opened inward, hence failing to function properly, it was testified.

Designer Rubin O. Bodenhorn, who decorated the Grove, testified that he had received blue satin for ceilings from the Maharan Fabric Company, New York, and had taken it for granted that they were flame-proofed as the company said.

"Did you make any tests of the flame-proofed material?" he was asked.

"No."

"Do you know whether anyone else connected with Cocoanut Grove tested them?"

"No."

Mr. Bodenhorn further testified that in the original installation of palm trees, cocoanuts, and wall coverings in 1927 and again in the furnishing of Melody Lounge, 1938, flame-proofing was done. He said the walls were of rattan and artificial leather.

He expressed the opinion that the decorations were such as to make it unlikely a match, catching on a palm tree, started the rapidly-spreading fire. This has heretofore been the generally accepted version.

Women of Bay State Cities Vie in Sale of War Stamps

Four Polish women working on the Women's War Savings Committee of Uxbridge, Mass., sold $7,850 worth of stamps and bonds last week as their contribution to the "Women at War Week" drive.

This inspiring report is one of many now coming into the Boston headquarters of the Massachusetts Women's Division of the U. S. Treasury Department's War Savings Staff.

Total figures for the State are not available yet, but reports so far received from various communities are most heartening, according to Mrs. Errol O. Horner, Director of the Massachusetts Women's Division.

In Danvers, the Committee maintained a special booth on the Common and sold $5,154.25 in stamps. There were 31 women working on this project.

Chelsea reports a total sale of $89,345. The 89 women responsible for that large sum had booths in several stores and gave a book review and tea, the admission to which was the purchase of stamps.

The Southbridge Committee, with 120 working on the week's campaign, finished with $20,992.95 in sales to its credit. One of their projects was an international women's tea, in which 11 nationalities participated.

Cambridge women sold $29,775 worth of stamps and bonds, $16,400 of it on Friday, when they staged a city-wide Tag Day. Despite an all-day downpour, nearly 1,000 women served at their appointed posts that day. Over 20,000 persons were "tagged," hundreds of them individuals who had not bought stamps before. That was the most important factor of Tag Day, in the opinion of the Cambridge War Savings Staff, for it means that many new stamp albums have been started, which will increase the sales from now on.

Buell Bars Isolationism

Continued from Page 1

nomic Stabilization, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Harry Hopkins and one or two Republican members without portfolio."

The speaker referred also to a certain type of "Utopian and unrealistic postwar thinking," which envisages America as a land of milk and honey when all this is over. Actually, he said, the "task of domestic reconstruction will be in some ways more difficult than the war itself."

He predicted that American people will react sharply "against any government program which envisages permanent consumer subsidies to other countries at our expense," pointing out that it will be necessary, however, to encourage an increase in world production, "so that our own standard of living will benefit and so that wars will not reoccur."

Mistaken Idea

Another mistaken impression of idealistic Americans, Mr. Buell told the Conference attendants, is that freedom should be thrust upon all nations. "Freedom must remain our goal, but we must be careful how to define it," he cautioned.

"I venture the belief," he said, "that many dependent peoples can evolve a much more successful type of freedom within the steadying framework of the British Commonwealth than if they were given the type of anarchic 'liberation' which many Americans demand."

He urged that "our goal be a universal world society," and that Americans recognize that American and British "leadership" is not "imperialism" and is decidedly preferable to the type of "leader-less, value-less sort of internationalism" many people dream about.

Essential to a universal world society, declared the speaker, is a postwar agreement between the four major Allies of this war—the United States, Britain, Russia and China. Mr. Buell denounced the theory that "tiny countries such as Liberia, Guatemala and Bulgaria should have the same responsibility in the postwar world as the four great powers now achieving a United Nations victory." Such a state of affairs, he said, "would certainly contribute to an isolationist reaction in this country."

New officers elected yesterday by the Conference were: President, Miss Flora E. Burton, of the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare; Vice-Presidents, William M. Cahill, President of the Newton Family Service Guild; Miss Marian E. Rowe, General Secretary of the Family Welfare Society of New Bedford; and Miss Julia E. Robinson of the Worcester Department of Public Welfare; Publicity Secretary, for the eighth term, Miss Marian L. Spencer, of the Children's Aid Association of Boston; Treasurer, Ernest F. Cavanagh, Assistant Treasurer of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The Conference adjourned today.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cold tonight. Strong winds diminishing to fresh.

Southwestern Maine: Continued cold. Strong winds diminishing.

New Hampshire: Continued cold with snow flurries in north portion tonight. Strong winds diminishing.

Vermont: Snow squalls and continued cold tonight. Strong winds diminishing.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Continued cold with strong winds diminishing tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 8:04 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Friday, 8:34 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.

Author Maurois Writes to Giraud For Army Post

André Maurois, the celebrated French author, stated this morning in an interview that he had written to Gen. Henri Giraud to ask him if he would be willing to take him back again into the French army with his old rank of captain, though he admitted he is over age. He was pleased, he said, to see that there is in North Africa a French army, and possibly soon a large French army, fighting with the Allies.

As far as the situation in North Africa is concerned, he continued, it may possibly be very simple. The only people who have the facts, he felt, are the President of the United States, Cordell Hull, and General Eisenhower. He accepted anything that they do as all right.

He was one of the speakers at the author's luncheon given by Jordan Marsh Company at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Censorship Discussed By Group of Editors

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Editors from 25 States met today with N. R. Howard, Assistant Director of Censorship in charge of the press division, to discuss voluntary censorship problems.

Among the editors who will keep newspapers in their home states posted are: Roger A. Connolly, The Register, New Haven, Conn.; Delmar A. Milne, The Bulletin, Providence, R. I.; Victor Morse, The Reformer, Brattleboro, Vt.; John M. O'Connell, The Daily News, Bangor, Maine, and Arthur Ryan, Transcript - Telegram, Holyoke, Mass.

Boston Symphony Now in the Union

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, A. F. of L., today announced the signing of a three-year agreement with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, bringing into the Federation the only major non-union symphony orchestra in the United States.

Mr. Petrillo said the agreement, covering 105 members of the orchestra, represented a concession on the part of the Federation, in that the union amended its bylaws to permit symphony musicians to move from one symphony jurisdiction to another within the United States and Canada.

Signing of the agreement was confirmed in Boston by George E. Judd, manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Other changes in the union bylaws of general benefit to symphony players were also accomplished, it is understood.

Good U. S. Jobs Beckon

Applicants are wanted by the Civil Service Commission to fill Federal positions as purchasing officers at salaries ranging from $2,000 to $4,600 annually, it was announced today at the Boston office of this commission.

Report for London

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Home Security Minister Herbert Morrison, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said today he was obtaining a report on the Boston night club fire and "its lessons will be fully considered."

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Motion in Art" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum Staff. Open to the public without charge at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

'Escalator' Pacts Void Over 15 P. C. Rise

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—The Government took further action today to apply firmer controls on both wages and salaries affecting the incomes of million of organized and white-collar workers.

The War Labor Board announced that labor-union "escalator" contracts, providing sliding pay increases as the cost of living goes up, will be voided except within the terms of the "Little Steel" wage-stabilization formula.

This formula permitted increases to correct maladjustments up to 15 per cent above the level prevailing Jan. 1, 1941, and it is now the declared policy of the Board to refuse any raises which go beyond this limit.

At the same time, the Treasury issued new regulations designed to hold salaries of most white-collar workers to about present levels and to apply an effective ceiling of $25,000 net, or $67,200 gross, on all salaries.

"Income Taxes" Defined

Affecting higher salaries, the regulations provide that no salary may be paid which after deduction of Federal income taxes would exceed $25,000. But for the purpose of the regulations, the phrase "income taxes" is defined in such a way that the "basic salary" allowable is $67,200.

Further higher salaries may be paid under certain circumstances. Allowances over and above the $67,200 will be permitted to enable the employee to "maintain his customary contributions to charitable, educational, or other organizations." However, the employee must establish "to the satisfaction" of the Government that he cannot maintain these contributions from his other income without "undue hardship."

Similarly, allowances may be made for insurance premiums provided the employee cannot pay them from other income "without disposing of assets at a substantial financial loss resulting in undue hardship." The same kind of allowances is permissible for some fixed obligations.

Other Salaries

In addition, if the employee cannot meet his income taxes due on past income without sacrificing assets and suffering undue hardship, he may be allowed sufficient additional salary to take care of the taxes. Thus, it was apparent that in many cases the gross salary allowed would be far above $67,200.

As to other salaries, increases and decreases will be possible, but most of them must first be approved by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The regulations stipulated that bonuses, gifts, loans, commissions, fees, additional compensation, and any other remuneration in any form would be considered as falling within the concept of salary or salary payment.

"Increases in salary rates will not be approved," the regulations continued, "unless necessary to correct maladjustments or inequalities or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war."

The War Labor Board announced that increases will not be granted to correct maladjustment in cases where the employees concerned already have received increases of 15 per cent over the Jan. 1, 1941, scale.

Maladjustment Ruling

It found that "escalator" clause increases came under the maladjustment classification.

The "escalator" clause, the Board concluded, cannot be used to provide a further cost-of-living increase because any material and widespread increases in Sept. 15 wage rates would also nullify the efforts now being made to hold the cost of living at present levels."

The WLB yesterday, for the first time, revoked a union maintenance-of-membership clause because of a strike. The clause was withdrawn from an American Federation of Labor Chemical Workers Union, which called a strike at East Alton, Ill., on Sept. 8. Two hundred men walked out of a powder plant, causing three days of idleness for 10,000 cartridge workers.

The union was rebuked for "irresponsible disregard of its national obligations" and the employer, the East Alton Manufacturing Company, a subsidiary of the Western Cartridge Company, for its "anti-union attitude."

Curtiss-Wright Guards Pick A. F. of L. Union

By the Associated Press

Clifton, N. J., Dec. 3

John J. Carmody, National Labor Relations Board field examiner, announced today that guards at the Clifton and Caldwell propeller plants of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation had chosen the American Federation of Labor Federal Labor Union as their collective-bargaining agent.

John McEntee, the Union's assistant organizer, described the election as a precedent which would lead to the unionization of war-plant guards throughout the country.

Appleby Named To New Office

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—The State Department has announced establishment of an Office of Foreign Territories, headed by Paul Appleby, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, to deal with non-military matters arising from American occupations of other lands.

The department recalled the recent appointment of Herbert H. Lehman, former Governor of New York, as Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations. "There will of necessity be close collaboration between the functions of Governor Lehman and the functions of the Office of Foreign Territories," the announcement added.

Mr. Appleby was "temporarily loaned" to the State Department by agreement of Secretaries Hull and Wickard. He has been an official of the Agriculture Department since 1933 and assistant secretary since 1940. He formerly published weekly papers in Montana, Minnesota, and Iowa and was an editorial writer for the Des Moines Register and Tribune. Since the war began he has made two trips to Great Britain in connection with United Nations food problems.

Double Honor Won By Charleston Yard

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 3 (AP)—The Charleston Navy Yard received a double honor at impressive exercises here Dec. 1, the Army-Navy "E" pennant for efficiency in war production and the Secretary of the Navy's personal bond flag for exceeding war bond quotas in September and October.

The "E" pennant was presented by Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius, of the Army-Navy Incentive Division, and the bond flag was presented by Capt. Leland P. Lovette, head of the Navy's Public Relations Office in Washington.

Workers at the yard received sterling silver "E" pins from Maj. Gen. William Bryden, Commanding General of the Fourth Service Command with headquarters at Atlanta. They were accepted by Moses B. Hayes of Charleston, Chairman of the Central Shop Committee at the yard.

All Out for Victory

Wide World

'Little Guy' Linda Makes War Bond Appeal

"His" picture will appear on Treasury Department Bond Drive posters in front of motion picture theaters throughout the United States next week. Under the picture you will read "Make Sure He Grows Up a Free Man." But "he" is really a girl, Linda Peterson. Linda was 10 months old when picture was taken—is two years of age now.

War Bond 'Little Guy' Is Girl Despite 'Free Man' Caution

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—Linda Peterson doesn't know it but she's a male impersonator and a good one.

She can lay it all to a mistake which began when Oscar A. Doob, a Loew's Theatres executive, saw her picture in a photographer's window, and decided it was just the kind of picture for use in the motion picture industry's one-week War Bond drive which will open Dec. 7.

Linda is two years old now. But she was only 10 months when Georgia Avery photographed her. Mr Doob got permission from her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Peterson, to use her on a poster and Miss Avery waived the usual professional fees.

Mr. Doob thereupon sent the picture to the Treasury Department. The posters were printed with Linda saying "Please give us little guys a chance . . . buy another war bond."

And under her likeness was the caption: "Make sure he grows up a free man!"

Then it was discovered the picture was not that of a boy. But it was too late to do anything about it.

So Linda will be seen in front of 16,000 theaters next week, and also on the screens in a trailer plugging the Pearl Harbor commemorative drive.

Kaiser Dispute Provides Test Of Rival Union Co-operation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations plan of "practical co-operation," agreed to as a step toward total unity, will get its first test immediately in the Kaiser shipyards dispute.

The plan, decided on yesterday by leaders of America's two major labor movements, provides for arbitration of jurisdictional differences which cannot be solved by the unions themselves. The agreement is subject to approval by the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. Executive Boards, but unity negotiations will go forward meanwhile.

President Roosevelt, it was learned, has intervened to prevent a prospective knockdown, dragout fight which finds the National Labor Relations Board in the middle.

Through James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director, Mr. Roosevelt has requested that leaders of both organizations withhold their fire in the Kaiser battle and try to reach a conference solution.

The NLRB had ordered a hearing at Portland, Ore., on Dec. 14 at the instigation of the C. I. O. Marine and Shipbuilders' Union, which charges that the closed shop contracts between A. F. of L. unions and three yards of Henry J. Kaiser were made illegally.

Blame Is Put on NLRB

The A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, pledging all its resources in the fight, has assailed the NLRB for disturbing an amiable relationship. If the contracts are set aside and a collective bargaining election ordered, as the C. I. O. wants, the A. F. of L. says bitter electioneering will cut down vital ship production. The C. I. O. union, meanwhile, is soliciting support among the West Coast workers.

Rival leaders disclosed their agreement after a day and a half of conferences in a Washington hotel but would not discuss its practical application in relation to specific fights between constituent unions of the two organizations. Unless the individual unions ratify the agreement, there is some doubt whether it can be made binding on any union which chooses to reject it.

Harvey W. Brown, President of the A. F. of L. Machinists, declared in advance of the peace negotiations that the A. F. of L. Committee could not speak for his union or many others in the metal trades group. These are the unions involved in the Kaiser shipyards case.

The Joint Peace Committee set forth in a preamble that it agreed upon the plan "in an effort to make its maximum contribution to our country in the war and for the furtherance and protection of the conditions of the workers."

Co-operation Means Peace

"We are convinced," the agreement said, "that if peace negotiations are to be successful and unity achieved, co-operation among our respective members and organizations must be encouraged and promoted. It is our belief that it would be extremely difficult to make satisfactory progress toward unity through these negotiations if in the meantime there is an absence of practical co-operation between the two organizations."

A Joint Committee is to be established to decide "any disputed jurisdictional differences." If the Committee can not resolve a case it will attempt to agree upon an arbiter. Failing to agree in five days, the Committee will ask President Roosevelt to select an arbiter, whose decision will be final and binding. Phillip Murray, C. I. O. President, described the agreement as "a broad declaration of principles designed to bring both organizations together."

Brake Set for U. S. Questionnaires

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Authors of some of the Government's more complicated questionnaires were accused today by Senator Walter George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, of "sitting up nights trying to find some way of making the country go Republican."

Senator George said he was confident Congress would take drastic steps to stem the tide of questionnaires and reports which have been issued by Government bureaus, probably by limiting appropriations or repealing authority under which such activities are carried out.

Harold D. Smith, Director of the Budget Bureau, through which all Government questionnaires are cleared, appointed five officers of business and industry associations to help him solve the problem. His action was termed a "step in the right direction" by Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who told a joint investigating committee today in a prepared speech that the situation had become so serious "as actually to interfere with activities essential to the efficient conduct of the war."

Senator George told reporters that Government agencies are "employing literally thousands of persons to prepare questionnaires and examine the answers—if they actually are examined—all to no purpose." He expressed belief that 90 per cent of them could be eliminated.

The time and money spent in answering questionnaires, he said, was absorbing manpower, cutting profits, and interfering with the Government's revenue receipts.

As the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Expenditures resumed its inquiry into the practice, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, said he had received a flood of mail which convinced him that "75 per cent of the opposition to essential regimentation in this war isn't against the regimentation itself, but to the terrorizing way in which it is being administered."

As an example of requirements he characterized as useless, Senator Vandenberg said he was informed that every Washington taxi driver had been compelled to make daily reports on trips he had taken, passengers hauled, mileage driven, and gasoline used.

The committee announced by Budget Director Smith, is headed by W. J. Donald of the American Trade Association Executives. Other members are F. Stuart Fitzpatrick of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, David R. Craig of the American Retail Federation, J. F. D. Rohrbach of the National Association of Manufacturers, and H. P. Thornton of the Controllers Institute of America.

Democratic 'Revolt'

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 3 (AP)—Gov. Sam H. Jones of Louisiana for the third time in less than a week has proposed that southern Democrats break from the Democratic Party because it had "treated the South worse than the Republican Party ever treated us" on getting war contracts.

Governor Jones, who three years ago unseated the old Huey P. Long machine in State politics, made the assertion before a regional meeting of the Mississippi Valley Association at which Lachlan Macleay, President, also criticized Washington for what he called transportation and gasoline bottlenecks caused by sprinkling the Atlantic Coast with war plants while neglecting the Mississippi Valley.

"If the United States is to maintain its high standard of living and participate in world trade after the war," Mr. Macleay said, "we have got to do what Russia had sense enough to do—move our industries into the interior where the raw materials are produced."

Governor Jones blamed northern Democrats for what he called neglect of the South, and continued: "I can't see why we should adhere to the Democratic Party if we are going to be a stepchild. I don't see why we shouldn't form our own Democratic Party and join with the people of the Middle West.

"They (northern Democrats) call us the nation's economic problem No. 1, but they seem more interested in solving the economic problems of some foreign nations than those here."

Good News to Servicemen In Kansas City's Greeting

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 3 (AP)—Christmas cards from the city administration will go to 250 former city employees now in military service in all parts of the world.

Each, said City Manager L. P. Cookingham, will carry news that the people in the November election voted a charter amendment guaranteeing servicemen their jobs when they return—something they weren't sure of under the old system.

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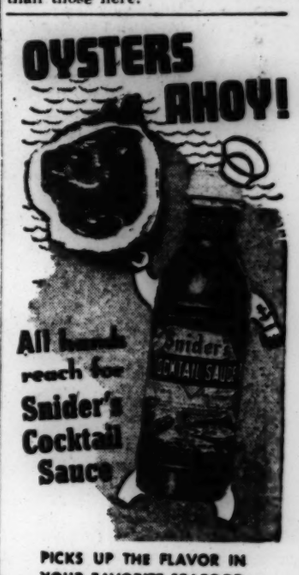

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Can your Estate Plans be improved?

IT is always good practice to review wills and trust agreements periodically. The recent changes in the rate and application of taxes, and present economic conditions, require more than usual attention to these important instruments.

Rearrangement of estate plans can result in savings in inheritance, estate and income taxes. Gifts in trust may effect substantial tax reduction even after payment of gift tax.

The practical advice of our officers is often helpful in planning estates and we should be glad to put our organization, with its long experience in investments and in the human relationship of trusts, at your service. We shall welcome a conference with you or with your family lawyer. This may be arranged at this office, or at your office or home, without obligation.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

'Forbidden' Songs of Nations Going on Air Next Wednesday

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Forbidden songs that have become rallying cries among the oppressed peoples of Europe and China will be heard in many an American home next Wednesday. Their stirring strains, their compelling words keep aflame the courage of men, women, and children weighed down by the chains of cruel conquerors. They strengthen the people's will to sabotage for the sake of freedom.

Overseas these songs are sung underground, in dangerous secrecy—save when, as at Trondheim, they burst from a throng of hearts in spontaneous protest. In the still peaceful land of the United States, the songs will flow unhindered over the air waves. At the turn of a dial, without fear of penalty, anyone may listen.

They will be presented over WEEI at 4:30 p. m. on Dec. 9. The program is the second in a series of broadcasts by the Cambridge Women's War Savings Staff. It is hoped their notes, heard here, will rally purchasers of United States war stamps and bonds to greater buying—in other words, to quicker freeing of the oppressed singers of this forbidden music.

Engraved on Memories

Some of the songs which the Cambridge group has collected have already been recorded. Others are in manuscript form. Some were published in underground papers, copies of which were smuggled out. A number came out engraved only in the memories of escaped refugees.

Both words and tunes are new in many of these underground songs, but often new words are sung to old, familiar tunes. Anti-Hitler sentiments are set to well-known French nursery rhymes, for instance. High school boys are reported to have composed the lines of one such song, and they sing it whenever English planes come over. It tells how happy they are to hear the planes and urges the bombardiers to drop as many bombs as possible.

Factory workers have new words they sing to the tunes of "Cadet Rousselle" and "Audres ma Blonde," both popular children's songs.

Some of the songs, on the other hand, have old words as well as tunes, but those words have taken on new meaning in the face of today's grim struggle for freedom. One of these is Martin Luther's glorious hymn, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God." Its strains are the ones that burst from the crowds on the docks at Trondheim as the "Hell Ship" Skjerstad set forth bearing Norwegian teachers to slave labor in the Arctic because they refused to be traitors to their calling. It was sung, too, in front of Trondheim Cathedral on Feb. 1 this year, when the Gestapo forbade the worshipers to enter the church which has been Norway's national shrine for centuries. Once more this hymn, long a favorite with all the northern churches, has become a Norwegian battle song voicing the people's invincible faith in all those spiritual values the Nazis are striving to destroy.

China Being Represented

The Czechoslovakian song which will probably be used on the program was written before Hitler went into Czechoslovakia, but when times were hectic and the people growing afraid, many of them feeling they should play on the safe side. Students who were for coming out in the open to fight wrote the song and sang it in a play that was so popular it ran for four months. The song itself became a rallying cry. In free translation it goes something like this:

We will not weakly drift down the stream.
We want to go forward again.
Wind and stream never will drive us back helplessly,
Else we be swept away like chaff from the grain.
Limply, before the wind, rags roll away.
Safe in the cellar holes rats spend their day,
But in the teeth of the storm our strength improves.

China will be represented on the program by a song the co-operative workers sing as they spin and weave in their caves behind the front lines. A song they sing as they dig iron and smelt it to make tools and as they tear up railroad track to make into springs for their trucks. A song that helps tramp away the weary miles as they carry their portable factories from one place to another according to the movements in the battle lines. It is called "Kung Ho," which means "Work Together," and it contains both working rhythms and marching rhythms.

These songs and their stories are typical of the collection from which the Cambridge women are making up their broadcast. The Committee that is preparing the program includes: Mrs. Frederick Packard, chairman, a former actress; Mrs. Edwin B. Goodell, noted singer; Miss Ruth Elder, a voice culture authority; Mrs. Kennedy Taylor, a former actress; Miss Vera Gough, a teacher at Boston University; Mme. Jean Seznec; Mrs. Horace E. Hildreth, and Mrs. Chilton Cabot.

N. J. Alumnae Meet Tomorrow

Speakers at tomorrow's annual High School Relations meeting sponsored by the Massachusetts Alumnae Club of New Jersey College for Women will discuss the effect of war on the college. Prospective students will be given information about scholarships available to Massachusetts residents.

The meeting, which is in charge of Mrs. Edwin B. Roberts of Waban, will be held at the home of Mrs. Franklin J. Marryott, 96 Fairbanks Avenue, Wellesley Hills, at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Robert E. Lindquist of Newtonville will assist Mrs. Marryott as hostess.

The speakers, Eunice DeClark Davidson and Edna Newby of New Brunswick, N. J., alumnae association officers, will also show motion pictures of college activities.

Increased Auto Plate Total Back in Bay State Registry

Automobile plates returned to the Registry of Motor Vehicles in the first 11 months of this year were 95,891 sets, Chief Accountant William F. Campbell announces. This was 29,097 more sets than were turned back during the corresponding period in 1941.

Mr. Campbell said that 7,710 sets of plates were returned in November as compared with 5,590 in November, 1941.

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By a Staff Photographer

Clubwomen Active at State Federation Institute

Mrs. Robert M. Hill, left, who, as the new Institute Chairman, opened today's Club Institute of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Joseph G. Reynolds, Jr., Chairman of Art, who had charge of one of the forums this morning.

Women's Clubs Group Hears Dr. Metzger on Postwar Issues

This war is a social war in which the nations demand only one thing,—the solidarity of men, Dr. Arnold Metzger, of Harvard University, told members of the International Relations Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs today.

Dr. Metzger, who was introduced by Mrs. Max Ulin, State Chairman of International Relations for the Federation, spoke at the department meeting which preceded the December Club Institute at the Y. W. C. A. Declaring that the immense sacrifices of the war would result in dire poverty everywhere, he predicted that "nothing will be left to the people but the desire alone that the Christian ideal of unity of men will be realized, and cease to be a Utopian ideal of thought.

"I think this renewal of Christian mind, combined with a desire for a new organization of our economic and social life in the interest of world-wide co-operation must be the force which will create peace," he said. "Only in this way, the mind of the German nation, drawn into an inevitable inter-dependence of their economy with that of other nations, can and will be changed."

National Socialism

"Perhaps the most important question concerning a lasting peace is this" he said, "Will the military victory of the allies over Germany include a victory over national socialism? In other words, Is national socialism only a product of a party in Germany, or is it on the contrary a popular movement, somehow rooted in the German mentality which can, after defeat, break through at any time and at any opportunity?

"National socialism" Dr. Metzger told his audience" is only a new name for an old German aim. It is a new form of the old German resistance against the humanization of the world. In this movement, we must see the old German distrust in the good will of men, in the inner order of society, government by human principles. This distrust causes the traditional contempt of Western civilization, particularly of the western ideals of freedom."

To organize peace in the face of a Germany which does not want, as alien to its nature, a peace born of western ideas, the Allies must take precautionary measures after the war. Said Dr. Metzger. "They must control strategic economic and cultural centers of Germany. The education of the German youth must be supervised, from the primary school to the university. We need German-speaking teachers, able to carry out a democratic system of education. The Allies have also to create a new stock of German educators, taken from the working classes which have been the least influenced by National Socialistic mentality and by the tradition of the old ruling classes.

Not Suffice

"But I think these two measures will not suffice to create a lasting peace," he added. "General Smuts and Vice-President Wallace are justified in their appeals for an elaboration of the Atlantic Charter in the economic and social sphere of all countries. Only by change in the economic and social conditions in all countries can a future peace be achieved. National borders must be opened for free international communication. All countries must have free access to the centers of raw materials. The great centers of industrial and agricultural production must be supervised by responsible representatives of the various countries. Only such mutual interdependence of all national economies will provide a basis for a real League of Nations, which has hitherto been a powerless instrument."

The Club Institute was devoted to a Christmas program under the divisions of Art, Music, Literature and Drama. Gordon L. Reynolds, President of the Massachusetts School of Art, was presented as the guest speaker by Mrs. Joseph G. Reynolds, Jr., Chairman of Art for the Federation, and discussed "Our American Way of Art." Mrs. Hester Cross Triggs, Literature and Drama Chairman, was in charge of a forum appropriate for the Christmas season, and Mrs. Earl Weidner, Music Chairman, presented Sue Carmen and Katherine Mann as soloists and the Music Committee in a program of carols

Watch Kept For Fires On Boston Piers

Although many fire hazards on older piers of this Port have been eliminated through co-operation of all concerned with the Boston Waterfront Protective Committee, constant watchfulness at all times is essential and will be continued, it is disclosed by Richard Parkhurst, Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee, a combined military and civilian agency working under general direction of the United States Coast Guard, has brought about many worthwhile improvements since its organization last July, Mr. Parkhurst said. Yet the closest possible check is regularly maintained by the Coast Guard, the City of Boston Fire Department, and the pier owners, themselves.

Both the Committee and the Coast Guard, Mr. Parkhurst said, appreciate the collaborative efforts of the waterfront property owners. Many of them, faced with considerable expense to carry out desired changes and improvements, have gone ahead, and their actions have benefited not only their own properties, but the entire Port, he declared. Without their assistance, much of the protective work which has been done would have been impossible.

Vice-Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard at Washington, on a recent visit to Boston, inspected the Port and witnessed a display of the powerful streams of water thrown by four Coast Guard fireboats that are now ready for action or any emergency. The Admiral commented favorably upon steps taken here to make Boston more secure from waterfront hazards.

In a letter to the Chairman of the Committee, Admiral Waesche wrote: "I am aware of the excellent work which the co-ordinating committee has been doing in the Port of Boston, and I am deeply appreciative of the aid which you and other members of this committee have been giving to the Coast Guard."

The visit of Admiral Waesche and his remarks confirm, as applicable to Boston, the recent remarks of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that "the security situation in New York which was a matter of grave concern to us a few months ago has been greatly improved," said Mr. Parkhurst.

Connecticut Meets Dimout; Gadgets for Lights Run Short

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 3—Connecticut dimmed out this week. Not only along the shore but State motorists were told they must tape their headlights. In Hartford, Meriden, Bristol, Waterbury, and New Britain workmen pulled switches which darkened many traffic lights and screwed low candlepower bulbs into street lamps. Householders pulled their window shades.

The dimout order of the Army brought protests, but these had not availed. The dimout was necessary, said the First Service Command, so that bombers could not be guided to their targets by the lights of inland cities, visible many miles at sea. There were not enough fiber shields to cover Hartford's street lights. Some stores ran out of supplies of friction tape for automobile headlights. It would be days before there was good compliance with the order, but a start was made.

Speeds Cut; Curfew

The State Traffic Commission, acting as a result of the dimout order, reduced the legal speed of motor vehicles at night from 35 to 30 miles an hour. In Hartford, Police Chief Charles J. Hallissey set a night speed limit of 25 miles an hour.

New Britain instituted a "victory curfew" to keep children under 15 off the streets after 9:30 p. m. unless accompanied by adults. Bristol considered the same idea.

Teacher Shortage

A "critical shortage" of teachers was reported by State Commissioner of Education Alonzo G. Grace. Both elementary schools and high schools are understaffed. Industrial arts teachers and physical instructors are particularly needed.

Dr. Grace announced a recruiting program to bring into the school system both full-time and part-time teachers. Retired teachers will be asked to return to work. Women teachers who have married and left the schools will be asked to come back as a "patriotic duty." A few years ago many towns refused to hire married women teachers.

'Objectors' Fill Niche

State Finance Commissioner Lewis W. Phelps has asked the Selective Service for 100 conscientious objectors to work in State institutions, and 25 of them are on the job. They were assigned to one of the State's mental hospitals, troubled with serious labor shortage.

Last summer eight conscientious objectors were assigned to Connecticut to work on dairy farms. Farmers found them good help, and asked for more, but without results.

Within Rights

Despite labor shortages and the drive for war production, the workingman who insists on quitting at quitting time and refuses to work a longer day is within his rights, says Unemployment Compensation Commissioner Curtiss K. Thompson. Commissioner Thompson awarded benefits to a man who had been discharged because he refused to work overtime because he had a personal appointment. He did not hold, said the Commissioner, that it was a patriotic act.

Variety of Talent

Portrait painters, sculptors, commercial artists and landscape painters are numbered among the crew at the Pratt-Read Company plant in Deep River, where piano keys were made before the war and where gliders for the Army are now built. The artists' colony in Essex has moved into the factory for the duration.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 273 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Bridgeport—Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
Hartford — Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m. Additional program, Thursday, Dec. 17, 8:45 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc
Springfield—Week Dec. 14-19, inc., 9:30 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a.m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:15 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.
Worcester—Saturday, December 12, 5 p. m., WTAG, 580kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester — Wednesdays, 1:30 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WFCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon; Second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colon—Sundays, 2 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc. (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; the Organ Loft.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; The Trio Entertains.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Indiana Indigo; News.
6:30 p. m.—Neighborhood Call.
6:45 p. m.—Five of a Kind.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—String Time.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—U. S. Army Program.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B Boston (44.3mc) and W39B Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Mutual Goes Calling.
3:15 p. m.—Harvard U.-St. John's U. Debate.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble. Frank Foti, conducting.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Ray Tucker, News.
7:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Sinfonietta," Alfred Wallenstein, conducting.
8:30 p. m.—Mystery Drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Carl Ravazza's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, News.
10:15 p. m.—Chico Marx's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Wartime Transportation Problems.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Network Speaker.
11:30 p. m.—McFarland Twins' Orchestra.

Christian Science Programs For Friday, Dec. 4

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'Town Meeting Of the Air' On '40 Hour Week'

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Alfred Wallenstein conducts his orchestra, "Sinfonietta," in Haydn's Symphony No. 88, and Wolf-Ferrari's Overture to "The Secrets of Suzanne," MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Luella Parsons, movie columnist; Connee Boswell, soloist; Robert Benchley, humorist; Benny Goodman, clarinetist and orchestra leader; and Eddie Green, comedian, are guests on "Stage Door Canteen," CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

"Should the Forty Hour Week Be Suspended for the Duration?" is the subject of tonight's "America's Town Meeting of the Air." Speakers are Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota; Dr. Harold Glenn Moulton, President of Brookings Institution; Boris Shiskin, Economist for A. F. of L.; and J. Raymond Walsh, Director of Research for the C. I. O., BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

"War Time Transportation Problems" will be discussed by Col. E. C. R. Lasher, Deputy Chief of Traffic Control, Army Transportation Corps; George Kelly, Vice-President of the Pullman Company; Hugh Siddall, Chairman of the Trans-Continental Passenger Association, MBS-WNAC, 10:45 p. m.

Andre Maurois, author, will appeal to all Frenchmen to unite in saving France as a member of the United Nations, on "Tonight's News in the Making," NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Raymond Clapper, visiting Detroit war plants, will report on the tempo of war materiel production, MBS-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Dorothy Lamour, Marcia Maguire, movie singers; Henrietta Horack, a WAAC officer; and a glider pilot, are Bing Crosby's guests. Bing has been assigned the task of WAAC recruiting by the Office of War Information, and tonight begins his campaign, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Abbot and Costello have as their guest Billie Burke, NBC-WBZ, 7:30 p. m.; and Rudy Vallee's guest is Bert Lahr, comedian, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

"Music of the New World," with Dr. Frank Black conducting, features instrumental music of the Provincial Capitals of North and South America from 1750 to 1820, NBC, 11:30 p. m. (Not heard on WBZ.)

Friday

The child's role in the war is explained to the hemisphere's school children on "This Living World," Columbia's "School of the Air of the America's," CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

Eugene Ormandy conducts the Philadelphia Orchestra in Harris' Symphony No. 3 (in one movement); Brahms' Symphony No. 4 in E Minor, Opus 98. With special permission of the U. S. Navy, Oscar Shumsky, musician first class with the Navy Band, Washington, will appear as guest violinist, playing Goldmark's Concerto in A Minor, Opus 28, for violin and orchestra, MBS-WNAC, 2:30 p. m.

The Endicott Junior College Choral Club salutes each of the armed forces, singing their respective songs. The program also includes Gavotte Stephanie by Czibulka; "The Lord Is My Shepherd," arranged by Smart; and a Negro Spiritual, "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," WHDH, 3:45 p. m.

Salem Garden Club Meeting

Mrs. Chester Cook will speak about Christmas decorations at the next meeting of the Salem Garden Club on Saturday evening at the Mehalla Shop. The Rev. Winthrop Peabody, Mrs. Everett Ver Planck, and Mrs. Willard Porter will be the host and hostesses.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

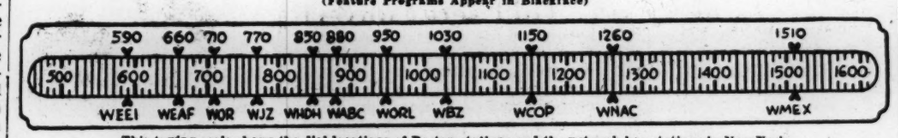
For Friday, Dec. 4
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Program for the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter, Macdonald Hastings. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.58 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLQ3, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.; VLQ5, 9.58 meg., 41 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Front Line Family, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music, TGWA, 9.58 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	"David Harum" ...	"Three R's Variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling..	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Show"	"Ma Perkins": sketch ..	Harvard U.-St. John's U.	Popular Music .....
3:30	Hollywood; 'Post'..	Air Express; Music..	'Pepper Young's Family'	Debate; "Compulsory	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:45	Bandleaders' Parade	Mass. Un. Extension Talk	"Right to Happiness"..	Military Training 18-	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife": sketch	Year-Old Men"	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra
4:15	Carl Carmer, Int....	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Across the Footlights...	King Sisters, songs....
4:30	Victory Council ...	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String Ensem.	Freddie Slack's Orchestra
4:45	News Program	Club Matinee; News.....	"Young Widder Brown"..	ble; Frank Foti, cond....	Vaughn Monroe's Orch..
5:00	The Victory Front..	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Johnny Long's Orchestra
5:15	'Date' Tik; 'Follies'	Breakfast Music	"Portia Faces Life"....	Baseball Interviews	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Superman": sketch	Program .....
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show..	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	'Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow": drama..	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Waltz Time .....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs...	News; Dinner Concert..	Cowboy songs	Press Roundup; Sports..	Football & Bowling ....
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news.	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music...	Musical Rendezvous ...	Dance music .....
6:45	The World Today..	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Band..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Ray Tucker, News.....	March to Victory.....
7:15	Harry James's Or..	Babette; Phil Saltman..	News of the World.....	Popular Music	News Service .....
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs..	Abbott and Costello;	"Confidentially Yours"	Popular songs .....
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	"You and the War" ...	music; B. Burke, guest;	Paul Decker's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade...
8:00	"Share Your Christmas"; quiz show..	Earl Godwin, news.....	Frank Morgan; Meredith Willson's Orchestra ..	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.	The Dixettes .....
8:15	Death Valley Days.	Lum 'n' Abner	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Mystery dramatization ..	Richard Salinger, news..
8:30	Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Mystery dramatization ..	Cowboy songs .....
8:45	Death Valley; News	"Should the Forty-Hour	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Mystery dramatization ..	"What's Going On?"....
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur program	Week Be Suspended for the Duration?"	Music Hall; Bing Crosby; Victor Borge; Dorothy	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album .....
9:15	News Service	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.	Lamour; Marcia Ma-	News Service	Classical Album .....
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Gracie Fields....	guire; Music Maids; or.	Carl Ravazza's Orchestra	Classical Album .....
9:45	Stage Door Canteen			Carl Ravazza's Orchestra	Classical Album .....
10:00	"The First Line"..	Raymond Gram Swing..	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Clapper, news.	News report; Defense..
10:15	"The First Line"..	"Wings to Victory":	Beri Lahr, guest.....	Dance orchestra	Dance music .....
10:30	W. D. Fuller, NAM	drama; orchestra....	'Today's News in the	Paul Schubert, news....	You Shall Have Music..
10:45	News; World War II	"Your Income Tax" ...	Making,' Andre Maurois	'Wartime Transportation'	You Shall Have Music..
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	U. S. Treasury Show....	News; Music	News Service	Hal MacIntyre's Orch...
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra.	Newscast	'What Can I Do?' drama	Studio speaker	Lou Breese's Orchestra..
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	McFarland Twins' Orch.	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want.....	McFarland Twins' Orch.	Day's End: News.....

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock...	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15	News Program	Newscast	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	.....
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs: "Fiesta"; music.	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News report	Musical Clock	.....
8:00	News of the World.	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis & Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15	Shopping talk	U. S. Army Drama	Military Band; News....	"George & Dixie": News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Music of Many Lands...	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Musical program .....
8:45	Carl Moore; News..	News; "Morning Notes"	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Musical program .....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue..	Fishermen's Program ..	Home Forum: talk	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:15	'School of the Air of the Americas'	"Breakfast Club"	"Big Sister": sketch....	All Hail to You.....	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Organ; Vocalists	Musical program .....
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Gene and Glenn	Musical Roundup	Musical program .....
10:00	"Valiant Lady": sk.	Morning Market Basket.	"Aunt Jenny": sketch..	News comments	"Kick-Conga" .....
10:15	American Stories ..	Roy Porter, news.....	"The O'Neills": drama..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"..	Air Express Music.....	"Helpmate": drama	"Cheer Up Gang"	"Shopping With Marie	
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Beatty Pierce, talk....	Serial drama	"Cheer Up Gang"	Mason" .....
11:00	Clara, Lu 'n' Em...	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch..	New England Cupboard.	"Odds and Ends" .....
11:15	Second Husband ..	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Organ recital; tenor ..
11:30	'Bright Horizons' ..	Musical Program	"Against the Storm"	News; House Party....	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Musical Program	"David Harum": sketch.	Yankee House Party....	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk....	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum..	Boake Carter, news.....	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"..	Chet Gaylord, songs...	George and Dixie.....	"The Pepper Shaker"..
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense talk; Music....	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour; talks; music....	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, songs.	Terrace Room Ensemble.	"Industry Looks to 1943"	Curtain Time; music and
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	Autumn Nocturne; music	Shopping talk	News; Fashion talk....	interviews .....
1:45	"The Goldbergs" ..	Fishermen's Program ..	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	Frankie Master's Orch..
2:00	Serial drama	Red Cross Interviews...	"Light of the World"..	Taxes; Musical Roundup	Victory program ....
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends.	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Leatherneck Parade ...
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music.....	"Guding Light"; drama	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Organ Recital .....
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	Ted Rolfe, songs.....	Betty Crocker, talk....	Eugene Ormandy, con-	News Service .....
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"The Three R's"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	ductor	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	"The Three R's"	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Philadelphia Orchestra,	"Christmas Chest" ...
3:30	'Hollywood'; 'Post'	Air Express Music.....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Eugene Ormandy, con-	"Funny Money Man"...
3:45	Bandleaders' Parade	Endicott Jr. Col. Choir.	'Right to Happiness'..	ductor	"Funny Money Man"...
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra..	Charlie Spivak's Orch...
4:15	David Cheskin's Or.	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Across the Footlights...	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
4:30	"United We Stand"	Club Matinee; variety...	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String Ensem-	Raymond Scott's Orch...
4:45	News Program	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"	ble; F. Foti, conductor.	Lawrence Welk's Orch...
5:00	The Victory Front..	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Freddy Martin's Orch...
5:15	'Date Book'; Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"....	Baseball Interviews	Terry O'Toole; variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Superman": sketch	program .....
5:45	Ben Bernie; music.	"Captain Midnight" ...	"Front Page Farrell"...	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama...	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Waltz Time .....
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News; Dinner Concert..	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Hockey & Football.....
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music....	Musical Rendezvous ...	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today..	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	March to Victory.....
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Babette; Phil Saltman...	News of the World.....	John Kirby's Orchestra..	News Service .....

State A. F. of L. Shelves State Compensation Fund Drive for Referendum

Sub Survivors Eager to Return

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A recent battle with a pack of enemy submarines which had been plying the North Atlantic was described today by two Roxbury, Mass., brothers who arrived safely at an Eastern Atlantic port following the torpedoing and sinking within five minutes of the medium-sized United States cargo vessel on which they had shipped.

And, in spite of the fact that this is the second time they have been torpedoed within the year, and the third time they have been forced to abandon ship, they are looking forward eagerly to shipping out again as soon as possible.

"It's all we know," said Joseph D. Sullivan, who, with his brother Thomas E., has sailed the seven seas for the past 20 years.

The vessel on which the two brothers shipped last carried a merchant crew of 48. Of these, three are known to have been killed, including the master, E. T. Davidson, and First Engineer Campbell. Twelve are missing, and there were 33 survivors. The boat also carried a gun crew of 12, two of whom are still missing, 10 having been rescued. There were also on board 15 passengers, survivors from another vessel, 12 of whom were saved, and three listed as missing.

Torpedo Struck

"I didn't see the submarine at all," said Joseph, who was at the wheel when the torpedo struck the vessel forward on the starboard side. "It happened at about 3:05 in the morning, and the concussion knocked me down," he added, "sending a sheet of flame high into the air. I jumped quickly into my rubber life suit, which was beside me at the rail, and then helped to lower one of the lifeboats.

"The ship began to sink immediately, listed badly to port, and finally nose-dived in about four and a half minutes, sinking fast. The ship carried four lifeboats, two wooden and two metal, besides a number of life rafts. These rafts were blown up when the torpedo struck. The two wooden lifeboats were smashed when the ship listed, but we managed to get the metal boats off O. K., although when I slid down the fall, the boat I was headed for had been cut loose and I dropped 20 feet into the sea.

"I swam toward the lifeboat, clinging to its side for a while. Later, one of the men lashed me to the side of the boat with a rope. They had tried to pull me aboard, but there was a great deal of oil floating on the surface, and this made the suit so slippery they could not get a good hold on it.

"Gooney Suits"

"These 'gooney suits' as we call them, have zipper fronts, and evidently I didn't zip mine tight enough, for it shipped quite a bit of water. After they got me aboard, they had to cut the suit off me."

Commenting further on the rubber life suit, Mr. Sullivan said that undoubtedly many had been saved by wearing these suits, but added that his own experience had shown him many ways in which such suits might be improved.

"If they only were made with some sort of handles or loops by which a man could be hoisted into a boat, they would be much better, for when the rubber is covered with oil, as mine was, it is almost impossible for anyone to get a good grip on it. Some of the water got into my suit as they bailed the boat out," he added, some of the water landing on his head.

Those in the lifeboat had manner the oars and after about an hour all those in the boat were taken aboard a rescue ship. Some time later, after daylight, the periscopes of two enemy submarines were sighted off the starboard beam.

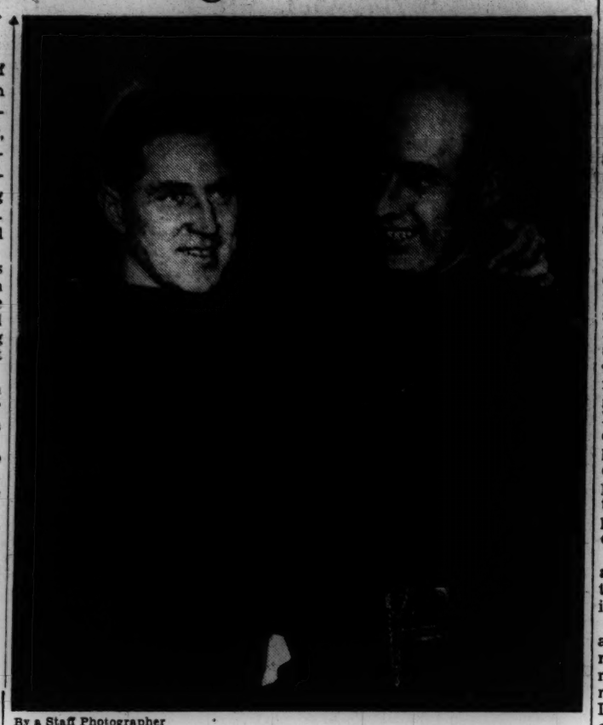
"They were only about 200 yards away, very close to us," said Thomas. Escort vessels had arrived by this time, he added, and they dropped their "ash cans" overboard.

Subs Attacked

During the next 48 hours, from five to seven enemy submarines were attacked by the escort vessels. But since it is the policy of the United Nations not to disclose the effect of counteraction against submarines, the men could not reveal whether or not any were sunk.

This is the second time within the year that the Sullivan brothers have been torpedoed. Back in March, a torpedo struck the port side of the vessel on which they were then cruising in the Caribbean. At that time, only one man was lost. The crew was on rafts for 13 hours before being rescued. During this time, the brothers related, the submarine came alongside the raft, delivering two men they had picked up. "They treated us decently," Thomas said, adding that the submarine disappeared shortly after, as an SOS had been sent out, and bombers were on the way to the scene.

Back in 1925, the brothers were forced to abandon ship when all three masts of a three-masted barkentine were lost in a storm. Parents of the men live at 93 Dudley Street, Roxbury, and their father, Joseph K. Sullivan, is a pressman on the Boston Herald. Neither of them is married, and both have always shipped together since they first signed on a boat 20 years ago.



By a Staff Photographer

Brothers Survive Second Torpedoing

Thomas E. Sullivan, left, and his brother, Joseph D. Sullivan, of Roxbury, who recently arrived at an Eastern Atlantic port after being rescued from a United States cargo vessel which was torpedoed in mid-Atlantic. Although this is their second torpedoing within a year, they are eager to ship out against as soon as possible.

Marr Gets Appointment

Vernon L. Marr of Scituate has been appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall as an acting member of the State Industrial Accident Board to succeed John Henry Morris of Cambridge, who entered the Navy. Mr. Morris's term would have expired in May.

Latin-American Journalists Laud Good-Neighbor Policy

Substantial agreement with the good-neighbor policy of the United States coupled with equally substantial disagreement with the neutrality of Argentina was expressed today by a group of 10 Latin-American journalists who are in Boston during a nation-wide tour they are making in the United States and Canada.

The 10 newspapermen, who are touring at the invitation of the National Press Club in Washington, arrived in Boston yesterday and were the dinner guests of the Signet Club. Today they are visiting the Museum of Fine Arts, the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, and are to be luncheon guests at Dunster House, Harvard University. Following the luncheon they will make a general tour of the University.

G. Baez-Camargo, educational and social writer for Excelsior, a Mexico City newspaper, one of the group of seven Mexicans in the party, said that he was expressing the sentiments of the Mexican group when he stated that "the spirit of the Havana agreement should be enforced." The other three members of the party are Bolivian newspaper writers.

Mr. Baez-Camargo emphasized that his group represented newspapers of all shades of political opinion in Mexico City. Nevertheless, he said they were all united in opinion regarding the good-neighbor policy.

"We like the good-neighbor policy. We think that it has been the most significant thing in American policy regarding Latin America. It has certainly done away with a lot of resentment by Mexicans toward the United States."

But Mexican people, Mr. Baez-Camargo continued, are deeply concerned as to whether this policy will continue after the war. "We are afraid that there will be a slackening of relations, a letting down of feeling and a possible interruption in the flow of travel between the countries.

"What we would like to see," he said, "is the good-neighbor policy taking such a deep root in American opinion that it will continue regardless of whatever political changes occur in the United States."

For this reason, Mr. Baez-Camargo said, he personally was very much interested in getting in touch with American newspaper writers, professors, and students to emphasize how relations are now and as to how he thought they should remain after the war.

Luis Zavala, of La Razon, La Paz, Bolivia, also expressed himself as positively about the good-neighbor policy as his Mexican confreres.

The United States, however, could do more toward seeing that Bolivia got more mining and agricultural machinery in exchange for its tin, lead, and tungsten, Mr. Zavala said. The recent restrictions in United States policy which have sent goods Lend-Leaseward to Russia ought to relaxed, he said. Bolivia is retarded in its agricultural development very badly, he said, due to lack of United States trucks and farm machinery.

He emphasized that Bolivia was the first South American nation to break relations with the Axis. This should have resolved any doubts as to the state of her feelings and should be reciprocated by more vital goods so that it can continue to make its contribution to the United Nations, he added.

Mr. Zavala decried what he described as the "very real lack of information that Americans have about Bolivia."

The Latin-American newspaper group, it was disclosed, is to visit Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto after leaving Boston. Then it is to visit Detroit's war industries, head westward to see Grand Coulée Dam, the Boeing airplane plant at Seattle, the Kaiser shipyards in Portland, and eventually the aircraft factories in southern California.

A-Book Holders Are Now Eligible For Tire Service

Autoists who hold only basic A gasoline ration books are now eligible to buy used and recapped tires and to obtain recapping service under the mileage rationing regulation which became effective Dec. 1, Eldon C. Shoup, New England Regional Rationing Executive, announced today.

The number of used, recapped and recapping certificates given out by each local war price and rationing board is determined by local quotas, Mr. Shoup pointed out.

This action releases thousands of used tires, sales of which were frozen on Oct. 1. Applications by A-book holders for used or recapped tires must bear certification by an authorized tire inspector that the tire is necessary, and the eligibility applies only to tires "on the road" and not spares. Spare tires will be included in the registration after Dec. 25. Thus, only the four tires on the wheels of the car can be replaced now. If the spare is in good condition it must be used.

A-book holders whose tires are worn to the recapping point may obtain certificates from the local war price and rationing boards upon presentation of the application signed by an authorized inspector who indicates that the work is necessary and the tire is recappable, Mr. Shoup said.

U. S. Prisoners Of Japanese Heard

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 3 (AP)—George L. Gilbert of Fall River said today he heard the voices of four Americans held prisoners by the Japanese on a Tokyo short-wave broadcast at 7 p. m. yesterday.

Mr. Gilbert said the men identified themselves as Robert W. Zimmer of Delaware, Ohio; Marion A. Taylor of Crystal Springs, Miss.; and Giles, or Guile, Neal of Amarilo, Texas. He said he was unable to catch the name of the fourth man because of static, but he did hear that he was from El Dorado, Ill.

Mr. Gilbert said he believed the voices were on phonograph records. The men reported that they were well, Mr. Gilbert said.

The program was preceded by a Japanese announcer who derided claims of American victories in the Solomons, Mr. Gilbert added.

New Bedford's Scrap Drive On

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 3 (AP)—A permanent scrap salvage campaign was inaugurated here today as civilian defense air raid wardens began distributing to each of the city's 25,000 families a window card and a set of instructions for the regular collection of vital materials.

Under the plan, which is an outgrowth of the United Newspapers' Scrap Metal Drive, and which has been worked out and copyrighted by the New Bedford Standard-Times, families will place the salvage card in their windows indicating they have a minimum amount of needed materials such as rubber, metal, rags, fats and other salvage.

Junk collectors, who have pledged co-operation in the program, will canvass the city at regular intervals, calling at homes displaying window cards.

Legislative Annual Basis Return Urged

Terming it a "necessary step to the improvement of the efficiency of our legislative procedure," the Special Commission on Legislative System and Procedure has filed a report at the State House urging a return to annual legislative sessions in Massachusetts.

The Commission also recommended 23 changes to shorten present legislative sessions among them that the House of Representatives should institute the electric voting machine as a mechanism to save time.

Initial approval of the proposal for return to annual sessions was given by the 1941 session of the Legislature which voted in favor of a Constitutional amendment. To place the question before the voters, it is necessary to have the approval of the 1943 Legislature. If the 1943 Legislature approves the plan, the question would appear on the State ballot in 1944.

The biennial session plan was adopted by the voters in 1938 and the first biennial session was held in 1939.

Massachusetts recipients of old-age assistance will be placed on a mandatory budget system if the recommendations of a special committee are adopted by the 1943 Legislature. Assistance would be given entirely on the basis of individual need.

Welfare Commissioner Arthur G. Rotch said the recommendations would not change in any way the present basic payments. Principal purpose of the study, he said, was "to inquire into the advisability of establishing a State mandatory budgetary system for use in the administration of old-age assistance."

Recommendations that Governor Saltonstall issue an emergency order deferring any contemplated changes in the present bases of annuity values in State, county, and municipal retirement systems until six months after the war were made by the Special Legislative Commission on Retirement Systems. It also recommended a single body of laws to provide uniformity in the essential provisions of the various systems. The Commission asked for an extension of two years in the life of the Commission and an additional appropriation.

The Special Commission on Intergovernmental Relations asked for an extension of time to submit its report, explaining that the war had greatly complicated its work.

Ickes Reassuring On Coal If N. E. Oil Users Convert

With freight and other transportation facilities reported as inadequate and open to increasing and continuous deterioration; with a manpower shortage which is reportedly giving the Government serious concern and expected to get considerably worse by another year, and with a furnace-grate shortage which recently caused the Office of Price Administration to raise the ceiling price in an attempt to break it—Harold L. Ickes, head of the new Petroleum Administration for War, today made a statement through the New England Office of War Information intended to reassure fuel-oil users who hesitate to convert to coal.

Says Mr. Ickes, "The coal industry, if given adequate equipment, transportation, and manpower, can supply the coal to replace fuel oil under present conversion goals, in addition to meeting the war-expanded requirements of regular coal users."

Reports had reached his office, Mr. Ickes said, that some were being told there would not be adequate coal for conversions. Such claims, he declared, were "not based on the facts."

Maine Line Crews Struggle to Mend Damage by Storm

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 3 (AP)—Weary, short-handed line crews still struggled today to restore to service hundreds of power and communications wires felled by yesterday's gale on the Maine coast.

Virtually all of Metropolitan Portland was without street lighting through the night, although utilities crews managed to provide "juice" for the city's home lights and heating plants.

Continuing high winds harried the linemen and coastal fishermen. Some small fishing craft were lost and many others damaged by winds that reached a maximum of 51 miles an hour here.

Lobstermen probably were the chief sufferers. Sea and shore fisheries wardens estimated that from one-fourth to one-half of the traps along the coast were swept away at a loss running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Telephone company officials reported that more than 3,000 telephones were stilled in the Portland, Biddeford, Bath and Rockland areas.

Private Is Captain

Soldiers at Camp Edwards are wondering just how officials at Fort Devens will solve the problem of when is a private a Captain and when is a Captain a private. It all hinges on the recent transfer from Camp Edwards to Fort Devens of Private Louis Caputo.

Action Is Deferred Until After the War

One of the biggest labor issues in Massachusetts faded out this week when the State Federation of Labor announced it was shelving its drive for a State fund for workmen's compensation for the duration.

During the past year the Federation collected 24,190 signatures to petitions to put the question to a State vote, but the State Ballot Law Commission ruled sufficient signatures were invalid to knock out the proposition.

When the Federation appealed to the State Supreme Court, the could held that the Commission was within its rights. The Federation then planned to renew its petition campaign but finally under war circumstances determined to postpone until after the war.

The decision means that there is no probability of the issue getting on the 1944 ballot. Had not the Ballot Law Commission acted adversely, the question would have gone to the voters at last month's election.

To get on the ballot 20,000 signatures are required, and action must be initiated two years in advance of an election.

While the Federation will again file its bill for a State fund in the legislature and try to get it passed this winter, the prospects are poor and the move not at all hopeful. Previously the bill was defeated. It was this failure in the Legislature which led the Federation to take recourse to a State-wide vote.

Insurance interests have successfully combated the labor project.

The State fund problem took more attention than any other at last summer's convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. An assessment of one cent a month on the Affiliated membership was then voted.

This assessment is being continued. Its proceeds will accumulate and the Federation expects to have a substantial fund on hand for use for a State fund when the war is over and the Federation gets down to business on the issue.

The situation as regards workmen's compensation in Massachusetts is admittedly unsatisfactory.

For a good many years Massachusetts has had a workmen's compensation law, but except in manufacturing establishments where hazardous machinery is used, as determined by the State Industrial Accident Board, the insurance is not compulsory. That lets many an irresponsible firm get by without paying its injured workmen.

If a concern does nothing for an employee with a just claim, he most go into court to get damages. The necessity of taking legal action throws the burden on the workman, and obviously in many instances the employee collects no money.

Big and little firms with proper regard for their workers either take out insurance to cover possible injuries, or else make provision in their budgets. This is the procedure of many of the largest companies. Some take better care of their workers than required by the schedules of the law.

For several sessions of the legislature a group of employers has sought an improvement in the law, which would make it compulsory on all establishments and would permit major companies to set up their own self-insurance plans under guarantee of payments given the State.

Employers however have not been in entire agreement, and the State wing of the American Federation of Labor has opposed it because of its desire for a compulsory system under State auspices. Six States have State funds. In resistance to this plan, employers have been unanimous.

The announcement of the Federation dropping its signature campaign for the war period, made by Thomas E. Wilkinson, Acting Secretary-Treasurer, said:

"Because of the depletion in the ranks of the membership of affiliated unions of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor due to their members enlisting or being drafted into the armed forces, and because of the demands made upon the time of officials of the various unions for active participation in the various agencies having to do with the war effort, the Executive Council decided to direct all of its efforts toward winning the war by devoting the time they would ordinarily spend in circulating petitions for an initiative petition for a State Fund for Workmen's Compensation and therefore is not filing a petition at this time."

McIntire Wins in Attleboro

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATTLEBORO, Mass., Dec. 3—Mayor John W. McIntire gained re-election in the city's biennial election. He defeated Curtis Witham, 3,809 votes to 3,029.

Room Renter Must Register As Landlord

Persons who rent one or two rooms of their private homes to lodgers or boarders are considered landlords and must register as such under the federal rent control regulation, said James H. Brennan, director of the Eastern Massachusetts Defense Rental Area, yesterday.

Under a recent amendment the regulation requiring registration of landlords applies to those persons who only rent one or two rooms, Mr. Brennan explained. Originally only those who rent three or more rooms were affected.

So, the couple who rent their spare room must register on the registration form used by landlords of regular dwelling units. The same applies to those who rent two rooms. Persons who rent three rooms or more must register on another blank designed for rooming houses and hotels. The same deadline for filing—Dec. 15—applies in all cases, Mr. Brennan warned.

The forms may be obtained at all banks and post offices in Suffolk, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, Britsol and Barnstable Counties, and may be sent to any one of the following Eastern Massachusetts Rent Area offices: 10 Post Office Square, Boston; 64 North Main Street, Fall River; City Hall, Cambridge; 175 Central-Bodley Building, Lowell, and the Post Office Building, Quincy.

R. H. Stearns Co.

Gifts TO FIT Your LIST

Whale Oil Lamp

OLD REPRODUCTION

Quaint crystal glass lamp, wired for electricity. Parchment paper tinted shade in floral design. Gift Rooms, 7th floor.

4.50

8.50 each
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Patriotic

LAPEL PINS

Gold-color on sterling, with rhinestones. Five choices: eagle, army, air corps, navy or marines. Street floor.

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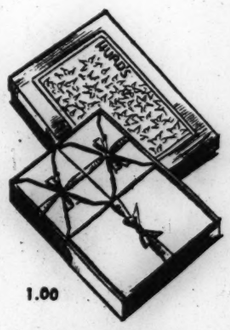

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United Nations Announce They Lost 13 Vessels During African Invasion

Continued from Page 1

were listed in the communiqué as the Tasker H. Bliss, the Hugh L. Scott, and the Edward Rutledge, which were sunk off Casablanca; the Joseph Hewes, sunk off Rabat, and the Leedstown, sunk off Algiers.

Names of the damaged vessels were not disclosed.

This was the Navy's first communiqué on operations in the North African area.

Former U. S. Liners Converted by Navy

The communiqué identified the Tasker H. Bliss as the former liner President Cleveland, converted at Baltimore, Md., and placed in commission by the Navy on Sept. 15, 1942. She was built for passenger service at Newport News, Va. Her gross tonnage was 12,568.

The Leedstown formerly was the Santa Lucia. She had a gross tonnage of 9,135.

The Hugh L. Scott, formerly the President Pierce, had a gross tonnage of 12,579. She was converted at Hoboken, N. J., and commissioned by the Navy last Sept. 7.

Formerly the Exeter, the Edward Rutledge was converted at Tampa, Fla., and placed in naval service early this year. She had a gross tonnage of 9,360.

The Joseph Hewes, formerly the Excaliber, had a gross tonnage of 9,359. She was converted at Norfolk, Va., early last summer.

British Losses:

Carrier Avenger Among Ships Sunk

A. V. Alexander, British First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that the aircraft carrier Avenger, the British destroyers Brooks and Martin, the Netherlands destroyer Isaac Sweers, two cutters, a sloop, a minesweeper and an antiaircraft ship, had been lost during the African landings.

The Avenger is not listed in Jane's directory and naval sources declined to identify her further.

The Allied naval losses were considerably smaller than expected, Mr. Alexander reported in a statement to the House of Commons. He said they were "far less than the enemy claimed."

The naval escort for the vast operations included Canadian corvettes and Polish, Dutch and Norwegian units as well as British and American craft.

The expedition sailed in three parts, Mr. Alexander said.

One, from the United States, landed from the Atlantic on the coast of Morocco. Two, from England, landed from the Mediterranean on the coast of Algiers.

The Brooks was a destroyer of 1,190 tons, built in the United States.

The Martin was 1,920-tons, completed in 1920. Her normal complement was 183.

The Isaac Sweers is not listed in Jane's.

Cutters lost were the 1,975-ton Walney and the 1,983-ton Hartland, sister ships built for the United States Coast Guard and transferred to the Royal Navy in 1941.

The sloop, used as a depot ship, was the Helca. The antiaircraft vessel was the Tynwald. The minesweeper was the Algerine.

Lancasters Carry 9 'Block Busters'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, Dec. 3

Increase in the Avro Lancaster's bomb load from 15,800 to 18,000 pounds—the equivalent, certainly, of at least one more 2,000-pound "block buster" bomb—has been disclosed by the Aeroplane Spotter, British publication.

This is believed to be one of the heaviest bomb loads reguarly borne aloft in Britain's heaviest type four-engined bomber.

Battle of Tunisia:

Heavy Fighting Reported in Progress

While the Allied westward drive from Libya still paused near El Agheila, heavy fighting apparently was being waged along the narrowing arc of defenses which the Axis has flung out on all landward sides of Bizerte and Tunis.

A Berlin broadcast said German troops had recaptured the key communications point of Tebourba from American forces. Tebourba is 20 miles west of Tunis and 35 miles south of Bizerte. There was no confirmation from Allied reports of the recapture claim.

The German broadcast said the Americans lost 22 tanks in the encounter.

Conversely, Allied dispatches from the front said the German counterattack had been broken up and that Americans had played a major role in repelling it.

Meanwhile, Charles Collingwood, CBS correspondent at Algiers, in a broadcast from that point, told of the extreme difficulties which American and British airmen are encountering in Tunisia.

He said: "There is no confirmation of the rumor that there has been an incursion on to the coast either between Tunis and Bizerte or farther to the southeast between Sfax and Gabès.

"This campaign for Tunisia," he went on, "is still at the stage where anything may happen. As far as we know, the enemy has around 20,000 effectives in Tunisia. We aren't any better off. The forces are evenly balanced.

"The heaviest and most important fighting is in the air. There is no reason to disguise the fact that our air orces are finding it very difficult to give our forward troops the amount of air support they would like to give them.

"The problems of operating off our advance air fields are appallingly difficult.

"The Germans are using their very latest fighters in Tunisia: Messerschmitt 109-Gs and the new Focke-Wulf 199s.

"Nevertheless, we are carrying out sweeps over the fighting lines, beating off enemy fighters and dive bombers attacking our troops, and we're also bombing a great variety of targets.

"The communiqué mentions bombing attacks on the docks and airfields at Bizerte, and yesterday United States medium bombers attacked Gabès. Now this is important. Because the Germans are attempting to build Gabès into a subsidiary bridgehead, a subsidiary supply port to Bizerte."

Wide World

Marines Sort Mail on Guadalcanal

Getting a letter or a package from home, even a post card, is an event of great moment to the boys in the South Pacific. Here, in a makeshift postoffice on Guadalcanal, soldier sorters prepare a recent shipment of postal matter for delivery to the troops.

Düsseldorf in Ruins, German Letter Says

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 3

Düsseldorf is a ruined city with "no less than 190,000 persons made homeless" and an undetermined number killed, the Air Ministry News Service said in citing a letter written by one resident to another in Berlin.

The letter, which reached London through neutral channels, was quoted as saying.

"On Sept. 10 we had the biggest 'blitz' ever. It is impossible to exaggerate how bad it was. The bombardment at the front couldn't be worse.

"The whole of Düsseldorf was in flames . . . Dusseldorf has become a regular city of ruins. It is a pathetic sight.

"The night train to Berlin is still in the station. It was just starting when it got a direct hit. It was crushed like a matchbox.

"You won't know Düsseldorf again . . ."

Russian Front:

Germans Pushed Back At Moscow, Stalingrad

White-clad Russian ski troops pressed the Nazis back on blizzard-swept battlefields west of Moscow while between the Don and the Volga the Red Army steadily closed the trap on Stalingrad's besiegers from recaptured heights northwest and southwest of the city.

Battlefront dispatches gave this account of the steadily mounting Russian winter drive:

South of Leningrad and west of Moscow, the Germans were losing 1,000 men a day as ski troopers armed with tommy guns clashed with Nazi Alpinist reinforcements in some of the fiercest fighting of the past two weeks amid snow-blanketed Nazi tanks and trucks, often abandoned and frozen.

On the Stalingrad front, the Germans were stoutly resisting and the Russian onslaught went into its third week, slowed but unstopped.

A communiqué said Soviet troops were confined to patrol skirmishes near El Agheila.

stormed and held another strategic height northwest of the city. This, with the height southwest of Stalingrad which was reported Wednesday as recaptured, gave the Russians a field of fire over at least part of the German corridor of escape or reinforcement to Stalingrad.

The Germans rushed reinforcements into at least three key salients in a desperate effort to halt the Russian advance.

Strong forces of German Alpinists went into action east of Velikie Luki. Other special units appeared south of Rzhev where the Germans were trying to regain control of vital sections of the Rzhev-Vyazma rail line. Reinforcements also stiffened the German defense outside Stalingrad between the Don and Volga.

In the Rzhev and Velikie Luki sector of the central front, blizzards, increasing in ferocity, slowed the movements.

Izvestia, Government newspaper, reported from the front that Germans were abandoning some of their mechanized equipment in the snowdrifts as they retreated.

Pravda, Communist Party organ, described captives taken in the Rzhev sector as being still clad in summer uniforms with only earmuffs to protect them from the cold.

Frankfurt Hit:

RAF Resumes Raids On Reich Targets

The Royal Air Force, renewing its night assaults on the Reich after a lapse of 10 days, struck Wednesday night at Frankfurt and several other objectives in Western Germany, the Air Ministry announced.

Six aircraft were lost in the assault, said the announcement, which gave no indication of the size of the raiding force.

The Berlin Radio referred to the raids—the first on Germany by night since the attack on Stuttgart Nov. 22—as "nuisance raids."

It was the RAF's thirty-sixth raid on Frankfurt, the last being that of Sept. 8 when a strong force of bombers gave its industrial plants a thorough blasting.

New Guinea:

Allied Planes Rout Japanese Flotilla

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's air forces supporting ground troops closing in on the Buna-Gona area on the New Guinea coast have stopped new Japanese attempts to land reinforcements in a 12-hour running battle with four Japanese destroyers and their screen of fighter planes.

Allied planes knocked 23 enemy fighters out of the air as they carried the attack to sea, forcing the destroyers to withdraw without materially aiding their hard-pressed forces on the shallow beachhead ringed by Allied ground troops.

Planes also kept up low-level attacks on Japanese ground positions between Buna and Gona.

The destroyers and their fighter screen were sighted in midafternoon Dec. 1 coming from the coast of New Britain.

Flying fortresses roared to the attack and were engaged by the Japanese fighters. North American B-25s came in and made a direct hit on one destroyer but the flotilla continued its zigzag way toward New Guinea.

By nightfall, the Japanese vessels were approaching the New Guinea coast, and the Allied air fleet began to pound them anew, bombing and gunning the destroyers and small craft which were seen at one point clustered around the warships. The withdrawal followed.

Allied ground troops meanwhile drove directly through to the beach on the northern end of the front and penetrated to the outskirts of Buna village on the southern flank, after enemy positions were blasted by the shells and bombs and were sprayed by machine-gun bullets from the low-flying Allied planes.

Kansas Girl Makes 'Met' Debut As Substitute for Pons in 'Lakme'

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—No singer ever had a more perfect background for a debut success story than Marie Wilkins when she went on at the Metropolitan Opera last night to substitute for Lily Pons. Miss Wilkins lived up to most of the background, too, although there were some rather tentative moments in her performance of the title role of Delibes' "Lakme."

This is how it was.

A year ago Wilfred Pelletier was scouting talent for the Metropolitan Auditions of the Air. He heard Miss Wilkins in Kansas City—she had come in from her Lawrence, Kan., home to take a shot at a career.

Mr. Pelletier liked her, and she went through to the semifinals last spring. She went back to Lawrence and to Joseph F. Wilkins, who is her husband, a tenor himself, and in addition head of the Voice Department at the University of Kansas. She was not satisfied with her failure, however, and three weeks ago she showed up again in New York.

Again Mr. Pelletier thought she should make a try, and just because "Lakme" is one opera not many sopranos bother with, he suggested that she brush up on it and "Rigoletto," the latter because nearly every soprano bothers with it. Miss Wilkins did; she also told Mr. Pelletier that if she failed this time she would go home, and stay there.

Then Miss Pons became indisposed. On Monday, Miss Wilkins was called to the Opera House to go through the role in rehearsal, because Jacques Gerard, French-Canadian tenor, was making his debut last night also. And at 6 o'clock Tuesday night Miss Wilkins was told she would go on in exactly 26½ hours. She did, and she got through.

She will sing better—after a nice traversal of the famous "Bell Song," she missed the high note at the end, and redeemed herself later in the act, and in the third act as well. It is a lyric voice of good capacities, and she has had stage experience, it develops, in Italy and France, though nothing but operetta in this country. That was in St. Louis. And of course "Lakme" is one of the two or three most stupid operas in existence, and difficult for any singer to handle.

Mr. Gerard, whose debut got rather lost in the shuffle, turned out to be a good routine tenor of the very, very French school. His assurance was monumental, and his habit of winding up for every entrance very disconcerting.

6 Axis Ships Sunk:

Convoy Attacked By British Flotilla

Four Axis merchant ships and two escorting destroyers were sunk in the Mediterranean while bound for Tunisia in an engagement with light British naval forces the night of Dec. 1, the Admiralty announced.

The British destroyer Quentin later was sunk during an attack by enemy bombers and torpedo-carrying aircraft, the announcement said.

The naval force participating in the assault on the Axis convoy included three cruisers and was under the command of Rear Admiral C. H. I. Harcourt.

The convoy had been sighted by Allied planes the previous day and contact was made by British naval units about midnight, the bulletin reported.

"On being attacked," it said, "the convoy scattered and made smoke.

None of the British warcraft participating in this action suffered damage or casualties, the Admiralty said, but the Quentin was hit and went down while returning to her base. Most of her crew were reported rescued.

Tripoli Bombed:

Moles in Port Severely Damaged

Heavy United States bombers, some of them British-flown, have destroyer or heavily damaged six merchant ships in Tripoli and have smashed the Spanish and Karsmanli moles at the port so severely in the Axis' only remaining Libyan harbor that their use has been impaired, a United States Army headquarters communiqué said.

Land operations in Libya again

Goebbels: Europe Must Get Off Fence

BERLIN. From German Radiocasts. Dec. 3 (AP)—Too many Europeans have failed to grasp the "vision of the new Europe," Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, complained yesterday in an article in the Nazi weekly Das Reich.

The Minister sharply criticized "certain parts of the European bourgeoisie" for viewing the "gigantic struggle" with Russia too much as "spectators" at a "football match between two teams neither of which enjoys any particular popularity when sympathies change after each goal."

"One must decide one way or another and act accordingly," he asserted, since "Europe cannot choose any longer between it (the bourgeois liberal world) and us, but only between our victory and Bolshevism."

Gannett Bows to Requests As G.O.P. Group Aspirant

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Frank E. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., newspaper publisher, announces that in response to many requests he would permit his name to be presented for the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee at a Committee meeting Dec. 7.

Mr. Gannett recently resigned as assistant chairman. If selected chairman, he would succeed Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, who has announced his resignation in order to devote his full time to his duties as House minority leader.

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Canada Finds Price Control Success After Year's Test

By Eaton Maxwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—It is one year now that the Canadian Government, by using ingenuity, skill, and persuasion, as well as a few threats and a bit of "policing," has enforced a price "ceiling" through the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and thereby quite successfully placed the lid on wartime living costs.

In foodstuffs and certain minor luxuries, there have been small rises in the index of the cost of living as that index is worked out both by the Board and by the Bureau of Statistics.

But it is generally recognized by those who have studied the problem that the over-all living costs of the average Canadian household have not risen appreciably.

Certainly the price ceiling stopped the runaway rise in Canada's cost of living that began to show itself from March to December, 1941, when the cost of living rose more than it had in the first year and a half of the war.

For Canada to undertake a wage and price ceiling when both Britain and Australia had avoided that decision was a daring economic adventure. But by the summer of 1941, it was clear to those three or four senior officials in Ottawa who have helped to shape the economic policy of Canada's war-making—Clifford Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance; Prof. W. A. Mackintosh, his assistant; Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, and Norman Robertson, Undersecretary of State for External Affairs—that fairly drastic steps were necessary to prevent a runaway price level and the dangers of "inflation."

Up to that time, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board had hoped to stem the tide by plugging a hole here and there whenever a price got out of line—wool, lumber, sugar, coal were typical cases. But the Prime Minister finally was convinced by his advisers that there were too many holes in the sieve of the price structure through which inflationary prices could spurt. These holes had to be plugged—all of them and at the same time—because by the end of 1941, more Canadians were earning more money than almost at any time in recent Canadian history, and they were going to use that money to buy all the things they hadn't bought in the years of the depression.

Questions Asked

Some observers are asking why it is that Australia, Britain, and the United States have been able to get along without a rigid over-all price and wage ceiling and that only New Zealand, where the Government froze prices within the first month of the war, compares to Canada.

The reason the British Government has not found it necessary to enforce an over-all price and wage ceiling is said to rest on the kind of tax and rationing policies that have been worked out in the United Kingdom. Such a great share of the earnings of all employed persons in Britain was taken by taxes, and so severe and comprehensive has been the rationing of all essential goods, that there was no need to put a price ceiling into force, since the really important shortages were strictly controlled by the ration-coupon method, and, in any case, wage earners had not so much money to spend after taxes as would exercise a great pressure on prices.

Similarly, Australia has avoided any over-all price ceiling, but has continued with a piecemeal, commodity-by-commodity approach to its problem of inflation, supplemented by taxes that are growing more severe with each budget.

On the other hand, in the United States the piecemeal approach under Leon Henderson, in the Office of Price Administration, had been unable to stem the swelling tide of consumer buying power and its pressure on declining supplies. President Roosevelt therefore established the Office of Economic Stabilization in October, under James F. Byrnes, former Justice of the Supreme Court. This Office was given powers to freeze all prices and to refuse increases in wage rates, but as yet the commodity-by-commodity price-control approach still operates in the United States, and the effect has been to permit quite severe rises in United States living costs during the past year, and particularly in the last six months.

U. S. Cost of Living

It would not surprise many Canadians who are familiar with United States price-control experience if in the next three or four months, the great pressure of American consumer-buying power on prices should drive the United States cost-of-living index up so rapidly that some kind of over-all ceiling would have to be introduced. At the same time, it is felt that United States taxes, which in most income brackets below $5,000 a year are not much more than half the present Canadian rates, will have to be sharply increased in order to reduce substantially the purchasing capacity of the United States consumer.

A year of price control in Canada, according to observers, suggests that while there have been difficulties of administration and possibly undesirable developments in the use of subsidies, extensively—in order to keep necessary industries operating within a price ceiling—nevertheless, the benefits to Canada have been considerable.

Both the Canadian Government and Canadian families can budget with reasonable certainty that their plans will not be thrown out of line by an unpredictable price movement. Persons dependent on small salaries and fixed incomes and those who do not own "property" are protected against the artificial rises in values and the decline in the buying power of currency.

But it is recognized now that the Canadian price ceiling could not have been enforced generally as successfully as it has been were it not for the severe tax and war-savings program that has cut deeply into the buying power of the consumer and that this year will take from him about $4,200,000,000 out of a total national income that may run as high as $7,100,000,000 to $7,200,000,000.

Canada's Living Cost Up 17.7 P. C. in War

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, Dec. 3

The official cost-of-living index rose .8 of a point during October—from 117.8 at Oct. 1 to 118. at Nov. 2, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported today.

The index has recorded a 17.7 per cent increase since start of the war.

The October increase makes no change in the cost-of-living bonuses paid to employees in most Canadian industries. These payments are adjusted each three months, with the next change effective Feb. 15.

"The November increase was entirely due to a rise in the food index from 129.8 for October to 132.4 for November," the Bureau said in its monthly report on the cost of living.

"Other group indexes remained unchanged as follows: Rentals 111.3, fuel and light 112.8, clothing 120.1, furnishings 117.8, miscellaneous 107.1."

County Group Aid In Farming 'Gas'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—County farm transportation committees will handle the appeals of farmers for more gasoline for farm trucks, the Office of Defense Transportation said here, but will not issue certificates of war necessity themselves.

Under the new arrangement, explained in an ODT statement which declared "no farmer is to be put out of business" by the certificate plan, the certificates will continue to be issued and mailed from the Detroit ODT office.

However, if a farmer feels the amount of mileage and gasoline granted him by the ODT certificate is insufficient, he may appeal to his county agent, county war board, or county farm transportation committee.

If the committee is convinced that more gasoline is needed, it will recommend that a revised certificate be issued. This recommendation will be sent to the ODT district office for the area in which the farmer lives. The district officers have been instructed to accept the recommendations of the committees unless they contain obvious errors.

Mail Can't Go in Taxi; Certificate Time Longer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Taxicabs may not be used to deliver telegrams or to carry mail from a business firm to a post office, the Office of Defense Transportation has ruled.

ODT also announced that operators of commercial vehicles who have applied for Certificates of War Necessity but have not received them will be allowed to continue operating until Jan. 1 without certificates.

'Flight Deck Jeep'

Associated Press from United States Navy

Small Tractors 'Spot' Planes on Carrier Deck

Navy men call these small tractors "Flight Deck Jeeps." The tractor is put to work hauling fighter planes along the deck of an aircraft carrier. When planes land on the carrier after a mission, the "jeeps" haul them away and spot them for refueling and another load of ammunition.

Luton Won't Take Its Hat Off

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LUTON, England, Dec. 3—This community is to remain the important center of the British hat industry after all.

A deputation of Luton civil and industrial dignitaries called on the President of the Board of Trade in London yesterday to protest against a widely publicized plan to remove this old-established industry to the northeast of England and Scotland in order to make way for munition making in Luton.

The result is that Luton will still make hats.

This decision has an important bearing on the present-day British industrial organization, for the Minister of Production, Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, has the power and has been using it to treat factory workers like soldiers who are liable to be called on in the interests of the war effort to move to places far distant from their homes.

Further extension of this policy to cover the moving not only of workers but also of entire industries in the national interest was seen in the Board of Trade's plan to "resite" Luton's hat trade which has been defeated decisively by the Luton citizen's powerful protest.

Before the war, Luton employed about 15,000 workers, chiefly women and girls, in the manufacture of hats. Progressively after the outbreak of hostilities, most of these workers were transferred to engineering, motor, and other trades directly concerned in the war effort so that now only 4,000 hat workers with an average age of over 50 are left in the town.

But Luton's outcry against this plan was so great that Mr. Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, on meeting the deputation, took the disarming line that his department has been wholly misunderstood and never intended to remove the hat industry from Luton.

He said that although more workers may have to be taken from it for war purposes, a sufficient nucleus will remain to help put the local hat trade on a prosperous basis after the war is over.

The triumphant deputation returning home to Luton was received at the railway station by a great crowd of townspeople.

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And meanwhile, we have *worked.* Our fighting forces are in the field today, carrying the war to the enemy, because the men and women of American industry have achieved an undreamed-of miracle of production. In twelve short months, we have delivered to our heroic soldiers and sailors the planes, tanks, guns and ships to challenge foes who have had a decade of preparation.

As the anniversary of the infamous day rolls past, the men and women of Philco who have had a part in this vast program of preparation, pause only to reflect on what America's strength and unity of purpose can achieve. We are ready now for any sacrifice—*to work and to fight* for Victory! Not as slaves under the dictator's lash, not with minds poisoned by false prophets, but as a nation united in freedom, eager and willing to work together for the common goal.

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Chaos on Italian Railroads Reported After RAF Attacks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 3—Considerable dislocation of the railway system in Northern Italy is reported by recent arrivals who state that normal timetables have been thrown out of gear during the past 10 days. Ordinary passengers at such stations as Milan, Brescia, Parma, and Alessandria have been forced to wait many hours even for expresses, while a number of secondary trains have been taken off the list. This has been due in the first place to a large number of troop trains which have been noted for the most part on the Bolzano Modena line in the north and to a large-scale evacuation of refugees to the east and south from Turin, Milan and Genoa who have been packing special trains.

Observers also report that the Italian conviction that Rome would not be bombed has undergone a profound modification since the North African campaign. The present problem of the Italian High Command concerns the disposition of antiaircraft batteries which are required on an unexpected scale in every industrial center.

Unconfirmed reports said that a request for 500 flak guns from Germany was turned down on the ground that every spare gun was needed on the French Mediterranean coast.

Regio Aeronautica has been rushing the training of night fighters and pilots on a large scale, in many cases under German instructors, due to the ineffectiveness of Italian defenses. The High Command is reported to be anxious to withdraw fighter squadrons from the Russian to the home front.

Politically, the Fascist Party is reported to be undisturbed by recent events, although pressure is being brought on Mussolini to visit the bombed areas personally.

In the meantime, an attempt apparently is being made to re-establish communications with Western Europe, the first Axis civilian aircraft for some time arriving is Madrid yesterday and leaving again this morning with passengers who booked passage 18 days ago.

Toulon Fuse Touched Off Vital Changes

Continued from Page 1

el Kebir fight had not happened, the French Fleet might have joined the United Nations immediately on the occupation of the Unoccupied Zone and thus have been saved to fight on the Allied side. They pointed out that this is one case in which "hard boiled realism" was not so realistic as it was meant to be.

Profiteers Alarmed

Countless Vichy hangers-on and profiteers from the Laval-Pétain policy of collaboration with the Germans realized with consternation that their uncertain livelihood and chance of continued dubious fame sank with the Strasbourg and Dunkerque. Although some handmaids of the Germans remain, there is no doubt that the French people will give them even less excuse for their actions now that the heroic action of the fleet has blown the fog from their spirits.

But the minority of collaborationists are redoubling their high pressure for national "indentured servitude."

This latter group, flying under Pierre Laval's flag, is attempting to deny that the sinking of the fleet was a true expression of the will of the people.

This coterie today carries out the commands of the Germans without the least discussion. They hunt down men whose names are furnished them by the Gestapo, including many highly placed pro-Allied politicians, diplomats and generals.

"Imperialism" Blamed

Recently several former ambassadors, suspected of pro-Allied sentiments, were taken into custody. Under orders of the Germans.

The French press has begun a violent campaign of hatred against America and blames the "imperialism" of the Anglo-Saxons for all the evils of France.

The French Army, which half thought itself to be an independent weapon, is now demobilized.

The official German declarations contend the Army was riddled with "traitors" and sympathizers with the Allies who were ready to take over.

The officers have been removed. Soldiers have two choices — either work in Reich factories or enrolling in the new legion being formed by Jacques Doriot for fighting under German command on the Eastern Front or, in case of need, for use in civil war. It can easily be realized that remnants of M. Laval's collaborationists dislike the task of recruiting angry and humiliated former soldiers for work in the Reich.

'Decisions Ripening'

The new setup seems about to bring important political changes. The few neutral correspondents remaining in Vichy give the impression "important decisions are ripening—we must expect sensational governmental declarations."

The Parisian press, in agitated, rabble-rousing mood has demanded formation of a government of "public safety."

The disastrous effect this would have on public safety is obvious to anyone acquainted with the men behind this pressure. According to German Embassy press communiqués at Paris, such a government if formed would not hesitate in pushing "total" collaboration with Germany. It would not be completely centered in Paris, in order to leave a shadow of authority to Marshal Philippe Pétain.

German hopes connected with such a government were expressed in a pre-Toulon statement of the correspondent of the Berliner Börsenzeitung:

"The political hurricane has cleared the atmosphere poisoned by enemy propaganda. Conditions are now favorable and perhaps a transfer of the seat of government will witness commencement of a new era for France."

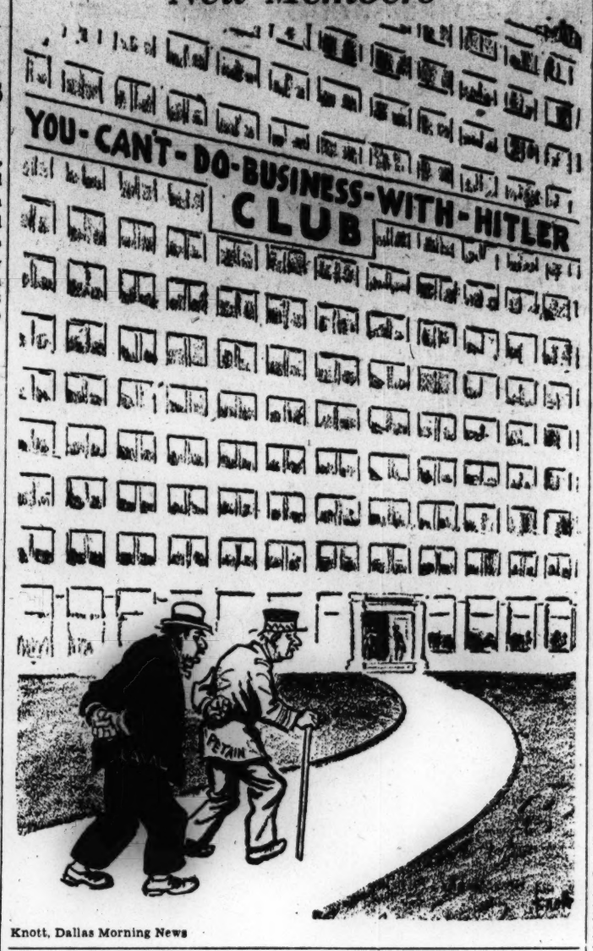
Inability to Understand

Many still entertain these illusions despite Toulon, which is explainable only by the watertight mental compartments of the German people making them incapable of understanding the psychology of other peoples.

Other German circles are bitterly disappointed and disillusioned about France. The Berlin correspondent of Tribune de Geneve reported a conversation with one of this group: "We should have made a second Versailles; we would have saved ourselves much work. We left the Frenchmen their fleet, an Army of 100,000 for defense of their colonies and we are now perhaps going to experience the bitter deception of seeing them take up arms against us after we already have returned some hundreds of thousands of prisoners to their country."

Whatever the illusion or disillusion of the Germans, the fact of the matter is that no attempt is being made at present to give back the Army to the "French State," as projected in Hitler's letter to Marshal Pétain. Military authorities at least seem to have righly measured the mood of the French people. They have increased occupying troops and especially police forces to watch the people night and day, to defend themselves against the patriotic French.

New Members



Knott, Dallas Morning News

Emergency Step To Speed Output Of Canada's Coal

OTTAWA, Dec. 3 (AP)—Finance Minister James Ilsley announced appointment of a three-man Emergency Coal Production Board to meet "a grave emergency in the field of coal production."

The Board has wide powers to stimulate and organize increased coal production in Canada, including the opening of new mines and the closing of small inefficient mines whose labor can be transferred to more efficient operations.

"The prospective Canadian balance sheet for coal for 1943 indicates a shortage of about 8,000,000 tons," Mr. Ilsley's statement said. "This deficit will have to be met in part by increased production and in part by conservation in use."

Dryden President Of Air Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—Dr. Hugh L. Dryden of the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C., who has performed notable research in the field of air foils, has been elected President of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences for 1943.

Dr. Dryden, who is chief of the Bureau's mechanics and sound division, becomes the eleventh President of the Institute, succeeding Hall L. Hibbard, who is Vice-President and chief engineer of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, Calif.

Previously made an Honorary Fellow of the Institute when he delivered its annual Wright Brothers lecture in 1938, Dr. Dryden has been concerned chiefly with fundamental research in aerodynamics and hydrodynamics and has supervised the research done by the Bureau on aircraft structures and aircraft instruments.

Dr. Dryden has served as editor since September, 1941, of the Journal of the Aeronautical Sciences published by the Institute.

Fur Unions Protest Slaying of Civilians

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—Approximately 200,000 clothing and fur workers of both American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations unions in the metropolitan area halted work for from 10 to 15 minutes today as a protest "against the wholesale slaughter" of civilians in Nazi-occupied countries.

Leaders of five employers' associations joined in the unions' observance.

The organizations called on President Roosevelt to warn Hitler and his henchmen that they would be held accountable for "every drop of blood shed in vain, for every murdered Jew, Czech, Serb, Pole, Frenchman," and other civilians in occupied territories.

Tsolakoglu Resigns As Greek 'Premier'

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Official German news agency, D. N. B., reported last night that General Tsolakoglu, Prime Minister of the Greek puppet government, had resigned because of "impaired health."

Professor Logothetopulos, who had been Minister of Social Welfare, and of Culture and Education, will be the new Premier and retain his other posts concurrently, D. N. B. said.

General Tsolakoglu commanded the Greek armies in Macedonia in the invasion of Greece in the spring of 1941, then signed an armistice with the Axis after the fall of Athens and became head of the new regime.

Mussolini Is Accused of 'Squealing'; Churchill Talk Hits Vulnerable Spot

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Herbert Morrison, British Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, last night accused Premier Mussolini of "squealing" about the RAF raids on Northern Italy, and an RAF commentator declared they had caused panic and chaos in Northern Italy.

The German news agency DNB reported last night that the evacuation of Genoa was "already in full swing." It added Rome and other large Italian cities would be evacuated shortly.

Meanwhile, Reuters heard the Morocco Radio report that Italian soldiers in the Balkans had mutinied and shot some of their officers when ordered to Tunisia. Italian troops in Albania were said to have deserted and joined Albanian patriots.

Commenting on Mussolini's statements on the RAF bomb damage in Italian residential districts, Mr. Morrison said:

"When Britain underwent its blitz the British didn't squeal. Mussolini does."

Retort

Il Duce said 400 houses were destroyed and more than 12,000 damaged in Turin, Genoa, Milan, and Savona. This drew the retort from Mr. Morrison that:

"In the London region alone 1,150,000 houses were damaged in nine months of heavy attack—one hundred times Mussolini's figure for his four cities.

"In Sheffield alone, which had only two heavy raids, 85,000 houses suffered some damage . . in all Britain 2,250,000 houses have been damaged, of which 150,000 had to be torn down or left unrepaired.

"If Mussolini says the RAF was aiming at residential areas, what would he say the Luftwaffe was doing over Britain?"

Authoritative sources said the close proximity of the Vatican to Rome would not interfere with the RAF bombing of industrial targets in the Italian capital. Prime Minister Churchill warned the Italians last year that if Cairo were bombed Rome also would be blasted. Since then the outskirts of Cairo have been bombed but Rome has not been molested.

The RAF commentator said the British air raids on Italy have severely damaged at least three-tenths of Italy's main industrial concentration.

Raids to Continue

This commentator said that the bombing punishment inflicted on Italy in the last five weeks was equivalent to more than 10 times the destruction loosed on Coventry and indicated the air campaign would continue unabated.

The RAF informant said direct reports from "correspondents" in Italy, naturally not identified, showed the disturbances after the raids have been far greater than Premier Mussolini indicated Dec. 2.

These reports told of panic not only among civilians but also, especially in the Nov. 28 raid on Turin, shattered morale among the authorities with these results:

Stampede

Inability to cope with a stampede to flee the city; alarms going off all over Northern Italy as RAF bombers were reported heading across the Alps; all work stopping, even the managements of many big plants evacuating their offices; currency shortages because of stampedes on the banks.

"The people have no interest in the war," he quoted one report as saying. "They desire only to get away from the RAF."

An official of the Ministry of Economic Warfare said the blows of Italy's chief industrial cities were expected to prove more devastating, economically, than any so far on Germany. He said Italy had all its industrial eggs in one basket, therefore reconstruction would be slower and more difficult and there would be fewer substitute sources of production while the RAF keeps grinding down the main centers.

The Air Ministry News Service reported that photographs of Turin after the RAF raid Nov. 20-21 showed a 120 acre area in the heart of the city had been nearly devastated.

Factories severely damaged included the Fiat Minafiore works, the State Railway workshops, the Fiat steel works and four military barracks.

Occupation of Italy Urged by Himmler?

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Dec. 3

The Soviet news agency, Tass, reported today in a Stockholm dispatch that in a recent war council at Hitler's headquarters Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler had urged complete German occupation of Italy.

In another dispatch, datelined Geneva, Tass said Himmler was expected to visit Italy shortly ostensibly to advise Italian authorities on air raids precautions measures.

The Stockholm dispatch said there was reliable information from Berlin that the Hitler war council discussed the situation in Italy. Participants were Himmler, Göring, and "leading German generals, including Rommel," Tass said.

Italian Evacuation

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Reuters said today that the Rome radio broadcast an appeal by Premier Mussolini to all Italian mayors to "get to work with a minimum of red tape on the evacuation of Italian cities."

In his broadcast answer yesterday to British Prime Minister Churchill's warning to Italy to get out of the war or be bombed out, Mussolini said Italian cities would be cleared of civilians to leave the military free to meet any situation.

By Selden Menefee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Prime Minister Churchill's warning of events to come have found a vulnerable mark in Italy, judging from Italian home and foreign radiocasts recorded by the Federal Communications Commission foreign broadcast monitoring service and made available by the Office of War Information.

The Italian domestic radio made no reference to Mr. Churchill's speech for nearly 24 hours, then quoted Berlin and Lisbon comments on it, and dropped the subject as soon as possible. Rome whistled bravely to foreign audiences, saying that Mr. Churchill had made similiar threats against Italy two years ago but that the Italians were still fighting.

To Latin America, Rome stressed the idea that for imperialist reasons, "England must get control of the Mediterranean and consequently must eliminate Italy."

The current Italian propaganda line is highly defensive, as shown by the speech made by Alessandro Pavolini, Minister of Popular Culture (Propaganda), last week. Signor Pavolini told Italy that the recent retreat in Libya was just another example of the "seesaw" or cyclical nature of the desert war. The United Nations will not attain their objective, he said, until the axis is completely removed from Africa. And this time Axis forces "are not only at Tripoli but at Bizerte and Tunis as well."

But Signor Pavolini was forced to admit that "there is an essential difference between the present situation and the two preceding ones. . . . This time a second army is preparing to push against our troops from the west." The best he had to offer was the hope that there would remain Triploi and Tunis to fall back on.

Signor Pavolini stressed that the entire strength of the Allies is being concentrated on Italy, but that "Germany is standing by us."

In this connection, Rome domestic radiocasts on Dec. 1 gave great play to the fact that a street in Augsburg, Germany, had been named after Mussolini.

The street is joined at both ends to Adolf Hitlerstrasse.

They Even Got Rommel's Shoes

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—American tank design is so far ahead of the Germans that the Nazis "never will catch up," Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, Jr., U. S. Army Chief-of-Ordnance, predicted last night in his first interview since his return from the African War Front.

Our M-4 tanks, which the British refer to as the "General Shermans," have a devastating effect on the Nazis at a range of 2,000 yards—700 yards farther than the effectiveness of German tanks, he said.

Praising the manner in which the British Eighth Army handled the American tanks in its recent offensive against Marshall Erwin Rommel, General Campbell said the German rout was so complete that they "left behind a sample of everything ol' Rommel had, including his shoes."

He also emphasized the strides the U. S. Army was making in returning to this country captured ordnance of its enemies for study and comparison by Army engineers.

General Campbell said that within the last few days he had sent 45 picked officers to various war theaters "with the sole duty of getting enemy matériel back to the Aberdeen proving grounds in Maryland."

He added that he believed he could provide ammunition for any units of the French fleet that joined the Allies before the normal ammunition supply on these vessels was exhausted.

2 More Saboteurs Executed in Italy

BERN, Switzerland (AP)—Two men who were landed in Sicily last October by a British submarine "to organize sabotage in Italy" were executed Nov. 27, dispatches from Italy reported Dec. 2.

The men were Emilio Zappala, formerly of Catania, and Antonio Gallo, formerly of Padua, the dispatches said, and they carried false documents, a large sum of money, and radio equipment.

With two brothers named Zaccaria, executed Nov. 10, this raised to four the number of saboteurs the Italians said were landed, captured, and executed in Italy.

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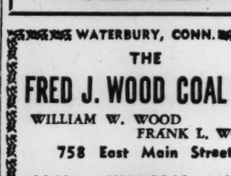
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Eden Says Britain's Plans Rest on World Security

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON Dec. 3—The British people, with their thoughts now greatly occupied with postwar rebuilding of their national life along the lines of Sir William Beveridge's "social security for all" plan, have been given a strong reminder by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden that all plans for better life on the home front can come to nought unless real peace and good will can be established throughout the world.

Mr. Eden, who was making his first appearance last evening as Sir Stafford Cripps' successor as Leader of Commons, and who was winding up for the Government in a two-day reconstruction debate in Commons, stressed in particular:

1. Britain's unique responsibility to re-establish a peaceful and prosperous Europe.

2. Britain's obligation to provide a large army and air force to help back law and order in Europe with force.

3. The absolute necessity of Britain co-operating with the United States and Russia as closely and effectively in peace as in war.

Co-operation in Africa

Of relations with the United States, Mr. Eden said:

"There has never been more skilful and complete co-operation than the co-operation in North Africa. Are we to admit we can only achieve this in battle? . . . It can be done and it must be done."

Of Russia, Mr. Eden said that there was historic basis for friendship and co-operation between Britain and Russia which has now been strengthened by the Anglo-Soviet twenty years pact and Premier Joseph Stalin's recent declaration that ideological differences do not exclude the possibility of co-ordinated action by the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition.

Mr. Eden may be judged not to have said anything very new or startling last evening on international postwar planning. But he did do vital underlining of the fact that plans for reordering international society must go forward in line with plans for the home front.

Sir William Beveridge himself recognizes his social security plan will fall down if mass unemployment is ever allowed to return on the scale of the early 1930s. And economists, industrialists and political leaders here are agreed no cure for unemployment can be effective and permanent in a country with Britain's economic setup unless other nations are on a sound economic basis.

[According to an Associated Press dispatch from London, Lord Cranborne, retiring Colonial Secretary who replaced Sir Stafford Cripps as Lord Privy Seal in the recent Cabinet shakeup, told the House of Lords:

"We citizens of the British Empire have a mission to perform . . . essential to the welfare of the world . . . to insure the survival of the way of life for which the United Nations are fighting and in harmony with the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

"In that great mission we must not and shall not fail.

"The British Colonial Empire is not coming to an end," Lord Cranborne added.

Answer to Critics

His remarks were presumed to have been aimed at critics, including Wendell L. Willkie, who have directly or indirectly accused Britain of fighting to preserve the imperial status quo and demanded clarification of its postwar intentions.]

Mr. Eden and other speakers are doing valuable service in reminding Britons that while they are picturing their own future they must on no account forget their responsibilities for other peoples of the world, many of whom are in terrible plight today.

Mr. Eden's message last evening was a new call to the British people for sacrifice; for readiness to continue to put up with restrictions even after the war so that starving Europe can be fed and rehabilitated; readiness to put international interest above national selfishness; readiness to maintain in peacetime United Nations fighting forces adequate to insure that aggression never occurs again.

Policy Toward New Europe

Mr. Eden declared he would like Britain's foreign policy toward the Europe of the future to be stated simply like this:

"Whatever we can do to help you re-establish your ruined economies, we will do. The first need of Europe will be to build up an enduring system of defenses against the possibility of renewed German aggression. We're prepared to make our contribution to that system and we're prepared to do this because we understand full well that peace and security in Europe are part of our own peace and security; and never again shall we turn our backs on Europe."

Other points Mr. Eden made were:

1. Britain, America, and Russia will have a virtual monopoly of armed strength after the war. It will, therefore, be up to them to provide the bulk of an international force.

2. Any idea that other powers should be dictated to must be ruled out. They must have the independence for which they have fought and suffered so long, provided they are prepared to play their part in reordering the world's affairs.

3. Germany has a 70-year record of aggression and, therefore, "it would be sheer folly to allow some non-Nazi German government to be set up and then, so to speak, to trust to luck. Rooting out of old false gods will be a long and strenuous business, but it must be accomplished."

4. Of machinery for establishing a new world order, Mr. Eden said it was less important than other essential ingredients. "The old League of Nations failed not because its machinery was faulty but because there was not the representation or the force or the drive behind it."

Outline for Security

Mr. Eden named first principles of a new international organization as follows:

It must be fully representative of powers which mean to keep the peace.

The powers themselves must have unity and determination to arrive at agreed and positive decisions.

Most important, it must have adequate force behind it.

Mr. Eden advocated the International Labor Office being made responsible for Article Five of the Atlantic Charter for economic collaboration. The foreign secretary said he believed declarations in the United States such as the most recent speech of Undersecretary of State Sumner Wells represented the great bulk of American opinion, which meant the United States is firmly resolved to accept worldwide postwar responsibilities.

But if Mr. Eden is doing a vital job to discourage Britain from building a local Arcadia separated from Europe, the Beveridge Report is generally recognized here to mark the most concrete evidence of United Nations intentions that can as yet be attempted in the international field.

Appeal to Churchill

Discussion of the report is becoming increasingly lively in political, industrial and economic quarters here. Meanwhile, Sir William himself over the radio last night made a striking appeal to Prime Minister Winston Churchill to become sponsor of a great new social era in Britain—thus excelling his own achievements as the Minister responsible for launching the unemployment benefit scheme 30 years ago.

Already in Commons Mr. Eden had made a special point of denying rumors that Mr. Churchill is taking a stand against legislation for postwar constructions at this stage of the war.

Japanese to Fight 'Even in Night Dress'

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—Japan's Premier Hideki Tojo, nearing the end of his first year of war against the Allies, voiced an earnest plea to Japanese labor yesterday "to speed up and increase production" to meet war demands, according to a tokyo radiocast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

The radio reported the Premier's plea for greater output from Japanese factories had been made during a visit to war industries at Hiroshima. It quoted him as reiterating Japan's determination to "exterminate British and American power," and said he declared:

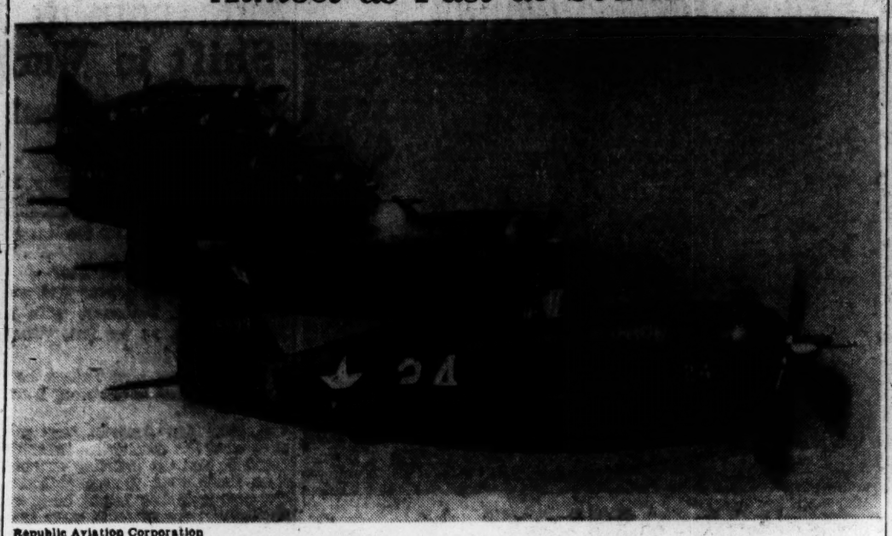
"The war must be fought even in our night dress. . . . It is absolutely necessary that everyone of the nation be mobilized immediately to increase greatly the strength for prosecuting the war in order to win through."

Chile Break With Axis Seen Inevitable Step

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 3 (AP)—Informed political sources regarded a Chilean diplomatic break with the Axis as inevitable and imminent last night after hearing Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez outline Government policy at a private session of the Senate.

Chile and Argentina are the only two South American nations that have not broken with the Axis. Juan Antonio Rios, President of Chile, recently indicated that the step would be taken once he was convinced that it served Chilean and Pan-American interests.

Almost as Fast as Sound



Republic Aviation Corporation

Republic Fighter Planes Demonstrate Straightaway Speed

Virtually at the speed of sound, two Republic Thunderbolt P-47 fighter planes, like the type shown here flying in level formation, were test-dived up to a speed of 725 miles an hour recently. The group shown is proceeding at high altitude at a forward speed of over 400 miles an hour. Equipped with a turbo-supercharged 2,000-horsepower engine, six 50-caliber machine guns, and heavily armored, the Thunderbolt is regarded by the Army Air Force as America's fastest and most powerful high-altitude fighter.

Fighter Planes Test-Dived At 725-Miles-an-Hour Speed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARMINGDALE, N. Y., Dec. 3—Two Republic Thunderbolt P-47 fighter planes were recently test-dived to a speed of 725 miles an hour—more than 12 miles a minute and close to the speed of sound—by two Army lieutenants at an East Coast air base, it was disclosed yesterday by the Republic Aviation Corporation.

The two pilots, Lieut. Harold Comstock, Fresno, Calif., and Lieut. Roger Dyar, Lowell, Ohio, reported that their controls "froze" in vertical descent and that they had to haul with force on the wheel to bring the two planes back into horizontal position. Lieutenant Comstock added that he used his "tabs," auxiliary control vanes, in order to produce the extra amount of control surface needed at the moment to resume level flight.

While both of their speeds reached an official figure of 725 miles an hour, it is quite likely, according to Republic's statement, that Lieutenant Comstock exceeded the figure and touched the still largely unexplored realm of flight where airflow breaks up and sound waves begin to act on control surfaces.

How does it feel to dive at this tremendous speed? Both pilots, it is reported, got the same reaction. Said Lieutenant Dyar, with Lieutenant Comstock in agreement, "My body was pushed back against the rear armor plate, and I had a feeling that any second the plane was going to pull away from me and leave me stranded there, five miles above the ground. It's a breathless feeling, your stomach curls up; it's something like stepping from a hot shower into a cold one."

Psychologists have contended recently that speeds of 500 to 600 miles an hour would not be endurable, because the pilot's reactions would be unable to keep pace with the speed of his machine. Though both pilots were uncertain of control after their sticks became momentarily inoperative, they both retained full control of their mental faculties.

"Naturally, we didn't have any time to recite Shakespeare," Lieutenant Dyar said, "but we could read our instruments, understand them, and think of what to do in our respective situations."

The fastest previously recorded dive was one at 661 miles an hour made by Bob Fausel, a test pilot for the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, over Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, in a Curtiss P-40, on April 7, 1940.

Soviet Trains Skiers

By Allied Labor News

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., Dec. 3—Soviet trade unions will train a million skiers this winter, according to a program announced by Nikolai Shvernik, Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

Local unions at every industrial enterprise employing more than 3,000 workers were instructed to establish skiing schools by Dec. 1. Sixty schools are being set up by the national unions in larger cities. The new program, Mr. Shvernik said, will provide preliminary military training and at the same time help maintain the labor productivity of young workers by keeping them in good physical condition through the winter.

Courses will be open to youths between 16 and 18 and women between 22 and 24, who will be trained in conducting tactical operations on skis, handling rifles, throwing hand grenades and crawling through deep snow carrying heavy equipment and without removing their skis.

Nazi Position in South Russia Worsens

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 — The position of the German armies in Southern Russia is growing steadily more serious.

This is true not only of the forces in Stalingrad, but of the armies which are striving desperately to halt the Russian drive in the Don elbow and southwest of Stalingrad.

The Russian attacks in these areas resemble a weaving net in which the Russians hope to entangle and destroy the main enemy forces on the Stalingrad Front. After powerful Russian forces crossed the Don they separated into two parts; one pushed far forward in the direction of Millerovo and the other turned back and recrossed the Don.

Most news today refers to this second group which spread over the country east of the Don, blocking crossroads to the retreating enemy. While surprise clashes flared up in this area, enemy forces jammed against the Don in an effort to cross the west bank of the river which was reported clear of enemy troops over a wide area. The latest attempt was repulsed, the Germans falling back several miles eastward.

Soviet Advantage

Red Star, the Soviet Army newspaper, described the plight of the enemy extremely grave. It said that a "situation was created in which the Red Army cannot only multiply already considerable gains but can utterly destroy the enemy on this strategically vital battlefield."

However, in the area of the Don elbow the Russians are meeting difficulties—tank operations being hampered by the ruggedness of the country, apart from bad weather and wet snow spoiling visibility. Countless hillocks and hamlets in this area are all potential strong points for the Germans to organize resistance if the Russians are unable to keep up the swiftness and suddenness of their blows.

For the time being the Germans northwest of Stalingrad are not receiving reinforcements. The Germans have large fleets of transport planes available which were used in the last stages of their offensive against Stalingrad but do not have landing grounds and the weather has made such flying operations extremely hazardous.

The Russian press continues to ridicule German claims of novel weapons.

[A German propaganda radiocast last week asserted that the Nazi armies in Russia were trying out a new type of machine gun capable of firing 3,000 bullets a minute, or approximately 10 times the number fired by other machine guns.]

Meantime thousands of German leaflets still litter the torn streets of Stalingrad with a detailed scheme of German positions around the city showing "the hopelessness' of the defense also explaining the impossibility of relief coming from north of the city where the Germans were entrenched in the bend of the Volga River.

Clogging of the Volga with ice put the defenders in a critical position from which they were narrowly saved by the Soviet offensive to the northwest and southwest.

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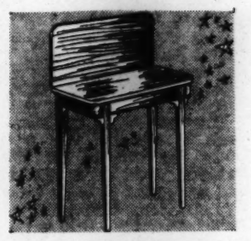
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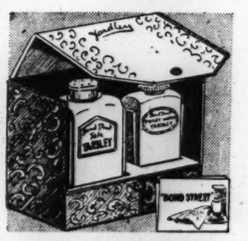
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Anti-Fascist Italians Believe Only Invasion Will Free Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—While it is recognized that Italy has become a discouraged nation and an Axis liability, it is the considered opinion of informed anti-Fascist Italians here that their homeland will not be knocked out of the war by American or British short-wave speeches or by "underground" efforts from abroad, however helpful these may be, but only by the "direct intervention" of a fighting army from North Africa, led preferably by American troops or a specially recruited Italian legion from the new world.

Italy, under a hail of British bombs, is a nation filled with general discontent, and its people would do little to hinder and perhaps much to welcome an invading American army, these informants declare, but reports here that the underground Italian Socialist Party is distributing "millions" of copies of a proclamation calling on the Italian people to overthrow the Fascist regime, and that revolt is near, are discounted as altogether too sanguine.

The move of the Italian-American Labor Council, announced yesterday by Luigi Antonini, President, to mobilize "hundreds of thousands" of Italo-American and Italian workers in the United States to encourage and finance revolt against the Mussolini regime inside Italy, with the aim of removing Italy from the war as quickly as possible, is praised in all quarters, but it is stressed that Americans should not place too much hope for speedy results in "short-wave propaganda imagination, and reports of great underground activities which may exist only in small scale."

Count Carlo Sforza, formerly Italian Foreign Minister, the Mazzini Society, Col. Randalfo Picciardi, commander of the Loyalists' Garibaldi Brigade in the Spanish civil war, and various anti-Fascist editors here see the cauldron of events boiling inside Italy today, and are co-operating with Italian labor groups to aid the fight from American shores.

They are being realistic, however, in stressing that a nation under the heel of the Gestapo, virtually "occupied" by Nazi troops, and possessing strongly conservative and clerical elements, will not revolt overnight nor in the foreeeable future unless the promise of direct intervention by Allied armies in North Africa is approaching its fulfillment.

Seeking to speed the day of liberation, Colonel Picciardi, who came to the United States nearly a year ago to recruit a Free Italian Legion from among the 10,000,000 Italians outside of Italy, has carried on discussions with the War Department seeking permission to raise an anti-Fascist battalion or military legion which might become the spearhead of an Allied invasion force for Italy.

Colonel Picciardi was described today as having "definite hopes" of success, but the War Department, which agreed to form a special battalion of Austrians desiring to fight with the American forces, and which has authorized a Norwegian battalion and a Filipino regiment, has not as yet given the requisite permission. One difficulty, it was pointed out, was that nearly all the eligible young men of Italian extraction in the United States are already in the American Army.

A small underground organization exists and is effectively at work in Italy, anti-Fascist spokesmen here, declare, and radio and other messages directed to the homeland are having their limited effect, but the point was stressed that Italy must be invaded to be wrested from the Axis grasp.

Tubeless Tire Attracts Attention

© Harris & Ewing

May Be Used as Victory Tire on War Vehicles

What good is a tire without a tube? Well, there was a time when the answer was obvious, but now, according to John B. McGay, an engineer of Tulsa, Okla., the answer is "you don't need a tube with my tire." Victor F. Barnett, Chairman of the Tulsa War Transportation Board, says 250,000 tons of rubber could be saved by use of the tubeless tire. Mr. McGay demonstrated his tire before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. In the picture, left to right: Representative Richard M. Simpson (R) of Pennsylvania, Representative Lyle H. Boren (D) of Oklahoma, Representative Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D) of North Carolina, Representative Clarence F. Lea (D) of California, Chairman of the Committee; Representative Clarence J. Brown (R) of Ohio, and John B. McGay, developer of the tubeless tire.

Hoover Presents 12 Points Of Vital Need for Home Front

Continued from Page 1

of labor that restrict or retard effort or output beyond those which safeguard health.

6. A better appraisal of manpower, based on the male manpower available and the assumption that women can do the rest. Seven major jobs have been undertaken to raise military forces, to equip them, to build transport ships and arms, to furnish food to our allies and support our own civilian population. We have to divide our available male power between these fields and choose which of these jobs we will give priority for the long view winning of the war.

Danger in Price Fixing

7. Control of inflation and justice in distribution of short commodities by general price fixing after war has begun leads to a million conflicts and confusions, too often stifles and delays production and stimulates black markets. The alternative of fixing prices at as near the source of production as possible and regulation of the subsequent percentage additions for processors and merchants is just as effective in retarding price rise. It avoids stifling production: it is a lesser burden upon conduct of the trade; it is easier to police.

8. There must be no more regulating than is necessary to attain the major objective.

9. There must be a change from the normal bid and contract peace practice of governmental purchases of commodities and services. A great measure of successful alternative was found in the system of allocations first developed in the last war.

10. The enthusiastic co-operation of the civilians with the Government must be secured in order to mobilize their abilities, skill and sacrifice with the least bureaucracy and force.

11. Every governmental energy must be concentrated on winning the war. Reforms, or making America over cannot but dislocate the war effort.

Return of Personal Liberty

12. A major principle is to organize all these activities so as to assure the return to economic and personal liberty the moment the war is over.

Mr. Hoover paid tribute to the nation's civil officials who are struggling with these problems. They could, however, he held, function more effectively with a better foundation in organization in several spots.

"Industry is doing the magnificent job which only an industry born of free enterprise and directed by men who have risen by merit could do," he added. "The Army and the Navy are proving to have the full courage and skill of our race—and will prove that by victory in this war."

Mr. Hoover recalled that 17 months after the enactment of the Draft Law for World War I, 4,400,000 men were in arms, "largely trained and largely equipped," and about 2,000,000 of them had been transported overseas. This was done with an increase of federal civilian employees by only about 435,000.

"It is now 27 months since the Conscription Act of this war was passed," he continued. "The present armed forces are about 6,000,000 men. Less than 1,000,000 are overseas. And we have increased the federal civilian employees by over 2,000,000 to do the job in this war . . . ."

Calls for Definite Steps

Paul V. McNutt, Director of the War Manpower Commission, saw 1943 as a year of manpower shortages and advised management to take definite steps to help mobilize manpower in order to avoid compulsory manpower control. Employers, he said, should determine how many men of draft age they have and what their Selective Service classification is; report this information to local Selective Service Boards; should not wait until men enter the armed forces to fill their jobs, but establish a definite training program, not only for production workers, but also for supervisors and women.

"Employers have it within their power to stop the senseless turning of labor that is characteristic of most tight labor market areas," Mr. McNutt said. "Get together with other employers in the locality; call in the unions and civic groups; work out the terms of a local agreement designed to stabilize the labor situation, put it down on paper, publicize it and follow its provisions." The manpower director said such agreements are now in effect in 40 localities.

Labor, too, he said, has its responsibilities to see that the rank and file fill "the terrific urgency of top production"; the responsibility to control the actions of unruly locals and relax those working rules and practices which result in lost man hours, and cooperate with management in the solution of common problems.

The War Congress adopted several regulations, chief of which was one condemning strikes, jurisdictional disputes, slow-downs, extension of the "closed shop" principle in wartime and labor racketeering.

Must Be Protection

"There must be protection by Government of the fundamental right to work and the right to employ," the resolution declares.

"Coercion and physical violence in forcing men to join unions must vanish from the national scene. They have no place in relations between employers and workers. Compulsion, violence and fear are enemies of the liberty for which this nation is fighting."

Other resolutions urged a centralized and stabilized federal food control under a single administrator, independent of all present government agencies; opposed major revision or extension of the social security system during the war, and urged that industry continue its activities in every community to assist the school system and the maintenance at all times of an adequate teaching personnel.

The luncheon was given over to the honoring of 16 men and women for their outstanding performances as war workers in industry. Included in the group was Mrs. Vera S. Mueller, an inspector of lifebelts at the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio. One of the lifebelts she inspected actually aided in saving the life of her 19-year-old seaman son in the Battle of the Solomon Islands.

Harold Fleming, New York financial writer of The Christian Science Monitor, participating in a round-table discussion on economic stabilization, held that trade associations should have a larger role in helping the Government handle price control on account of their close, intimate knowledge of price policies and price structures.

Christmas Trees Exempt From Any Price Ceiling

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—There will be no ceiling on Christmas trees. Three government agencies today exempted the yuletide institution from price, production and distribution control.

The Office of Price Administration said there would be no price ceiling but asked that "prices be held at the level of last year."

Auto Industry Shift to War Amazing Feat

Continued from Page 1

factory as the last of the Plymouth cars came off at one end of the assembly line and men with crowbars started to tear up the line at the other.

Huge Change in Year

"Come back in a year and see us," said Mr. Patterson, with a Scottish burr, as we left. "That will tell the story."

We have come back in less than a year and that is the story I am trying to tell.

A year ago America was not sure what the automotive industry could do and the industry was not sure itself even though it knew the country's fate might hang on it. Today production is such that the question does not have to be asked any more and some of the big factories seem even to be working themselves out of initial jobs. An important new trend is appearing, an immediate emphasis on aircraft marine motors and certain offensive weapons as against trucks, shells, antiaircraft guns and even tanks, which were the most desired implements earlier.

In Washington it is stated that there is a 20 per cent greater estimated arms capacity than there are materials. In broad terms this seems to be true of Detroit, where in less than a year the whole thing seems to have moved definitely into a new stage along with the United Nations growing emphasis on offensive as against defensive strategy in the global war.

High Lights of the first day's tour is the agreement of executives that labor is making more money now than it did when making cars; that women are fast coming into the plants; that in 10 months major design shifts have already occurred, such as the substitution of the improved General Sherman tank [M-4] for the old General Grant [M-3] without a halt in the assembly line; that the big plants thus far are having difficulty in subletting contracts; that the Government is shifting armament emphasis, resulting, for example, in the layoff at the Fisher Body plant at Pontiac of 25 per cent of the men previously making antiaircraft guns.

But these major trends hardly tell the story of Detroit's enormous zest in its new job, echoed again and again in the comments of plant managers and lesser workers. And they certainly do not tell the story of Joe Menoch and Joe Swatelis. Take the case of Don Larkin, for example, executive at the Fisher Body plant, which turns out long, lean, lichen-green 40-mm. Bofors antiaircraft guns. "We all get a big bang out of this job" is the way he puts it.

Then there was the comment of Mr. Ahlers at the 20mm. Oerlikon end of the Pontiac gun plant.

"Take my word for it, they are really flying out of here," he said. "I wouldn't miss it for the world."

Richard Oberholtzer, process engineer in the same plant, proudly told us how the gun squirts bullets against dive-bombers like a man playing a hose. The Oerlikon gun, Mr. Ahlers said, took 190 man hours to manufacture a year ago; now it has been cut to 55. "Time seems to pass pretty quickly down here," commented veteran Roy Widrig, 27 years making motorcars, as he handed over another 60-shell case of Oerlikon cartridges to Lieut. Robert K. Victor of the Navy to be fired into the underground sand pit.

But the two men with the most fascinating jobs were Messrs. Menoch and Swatelis, respectively. Hundreds of stories have been written of test pilots, but I never saw one of the tank test driver, who takes the 30-ton General Shermans off one or another of the immense Chrysler assembly lines and puts the big gray through its paces, crashing like an elephant over the testing track or wheeling and reversing in its own tracks as agile as a cat.

Soldier Dependents To Get $150,000,000

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 3 (AP)—Two million payments totalling more than $150,000,000 will be sent this month to dependents of soldiers, Col. Harold N. Gilbert, Director of the Office of Dependency Benefits, announced today.

This is the largest amount yet to be paid to soldiers' families, Colonel Gilbert said. The payments, which include nearly 250,000 first allowances on new claims, are the first to go out since the ODB moved to Newark from Washington.

Cargo-Ship Output Passes Million-Ton-a-Month Mark

Continued from Page 1

aircraft carriers and antisubmariners, will also be given even greater attention. Unlike a year ago, great pressure is being exerted in favor of quick battleship construction.

The December output of merchant vessels, which is expected to insure completion of the country's program of 8,000,000 tons of new shipping in 1942, is due to a shift in emphasis at the Maritime commission. It is recalled that during September, the United States built 93 new cargo vessels with a deadweight tonnage of 1,009,800. In October, however, the figure was 81 ships and 890,700 tons, and in November, it was 84 ships and 891,700 tons.

The apparent slump during October and November was not, however, what it appeared. Actually, it is known that production either rose or was maintained at the September level during these months. What happened is that during October and November, certain of the country's largest shipyards were detailed off to do some rush work of a semicivilian nature for the Navy and that, while these production figures are not included in reports on merchantship production, more ships were built than were reported.

This month these yards are being returned to the construction of merchant vessels, with the result that all previous records are now being substantially bettered.

November's production figures included 68 Liberty ships and five tankers.

New Engineering Program Award Announced by Lincoln Foundation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 3—The James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation of Cleveland, Ohio, sponsor of the 1937-38 and 1940-42 nation-wide $200,000 arc welding award programs, has announced its first award program in the field of undergraduate engineering study.

The Foundation's new project is the $6,750 annual engineering undergraduate award and scholarship program. Its object, as expressed in rules and conditions governing participation, is "to encourage engineering students to study arc-welded construction so that their imagination, ability, and vision may be given opportunity to extend knowledge of this method and thus aid the war effort and the economic reconstruction in the peace which is to follow."

The program offers $5,000 in student awards and $1,750 in scholarships for the departments of the institutions in which the award-winning students are registered.

There are 77 student awards—a first award of $1,000, second of $500, third of $250, four awards of $150, eight of $100, 12 of $50, and 50 of $25.

There are seven scholarships of $250 each. The school of the first award winner will receive four scholarships totaling $1,000; the school of the second winner will receive two scholarships totaling $500; and the school of the third winner will receive one scholarship of $250.

A winning student will receive an additional honor, since the scholarship in his school will be given his name, as: "The John Doe Scholarship of the Lincoln Foundation."

Any resident engineering undergraduate student registered in any school, college, or university in the United States, giving a course in any branch of engineering or architecture, leading to a degree, or any cadet registered in the United States Military Academy, United States Naval Academy and Coast Guard Academy is eligible to submit a paper in the award program.

Further details may be obtained by writing The James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation, P. O. Box 5728, Cleveland, Ohio.

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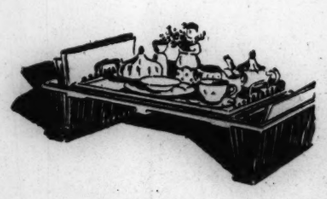

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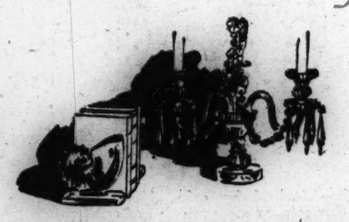

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Relocation of Japanese Puts U. S. Traditions to Hard Test

Agitation and strikes in some of the Japanese relocation centers in the West, plus an Oregon Federal Court's ruling that the evacuation is illegal under civil law, have drawn wide attention to a continuing problem. This is the first of three articles dealing with one of the oldest of the centers and the long-range view of the national and human problem presented.

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TULELAKE RELOCATION CENTER, Calif.—This treeless, geometrical little city of 15,000 persons of Japanese ancestry holds for the people of the United States a somewhat irksome but inescapable problem involving this nation's traditions of fairness, tolerance, justice, good sportsmanship, and humaneness.

There are nine other such problem cities spread around through Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Arkansas, Idaho, and California. They are called "centers," but the persons within them do not come and go at will. They are "guests," not prisoners, but they must stay within bounds. And the great majority of them are legal citizens of the United States, born in the United States, and guaranteed by our Constitution all of those rights and privileges understood in that broad and oft-boasted American phrase, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

One side of the problem which the 110,000 in the 10 centers present is typified by a remark overheard in the railway depot at nearby Klamath Falls, Oregon, where six overalled women waited to service southbound train No. 19. They were talking of "Japs" and the war. Said one:

"A bunch of them went through here today. I've got two brothers in this war, and believe me if the Japs get one of them I'm going to get me a couple of Japs."

The young Japanese-Americans, on the other side of the mental wall that has grown up around them in the last year, probably could not appreciate the various factors which have set up such an attitude: the virtual impossibility of telling an American-born Japanese from a foreign-born; the hopeless task the Federal Bureau of Investigation found when it tried to weed out the disloyal or doubtfully loyal from the Japanese communities; the dual citizenship of many American-born Japanese, by which their parents pledged them as babies to loyalty to the Emperor the parents worship as a god; the Japanese language schools which kept children of the Japanese race always different from their American fellows, even beyond the point of their marked physical characteristics; the failure of most of the Japanese-Americans to renounce their allegiance to the Emperor; the failure of the Japanese community to give information against enemy agents in their midst, and many other similar factors.

The difference in the points of view set forth above is the gap that must be bridged by the War Relocation Authority, legal custodians now of the 110,000 racially Japanese, in providing for the future of its charges in a way which will leave the escutcheon of the United States of America clear and clean as "the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

It is self-evident that now, having been removed under military guard from the strategic coastal defense zones, the 100,000 racially Japanese are not only harmless from a military point of view, but having been severed from their homes and ordinary occupations, are the most helpless and dependent racial minority now within the United States.

That condition in itself would possibly bring an ultimate feeling of sympathy into public thought, if the Japanese (meaning citizens and aliens together) were always humble, always co-operative, always eager or willing to make the best of an unpleasant situation. Sad to say, they are not, not always.

There have been "strikes" at Tulelake Center; several of them. The quotation marks are used because they are not strikes in the full and accepted meaning of that term; yet, so far as the Center is concerned, they have the same effect.

Out of the 15,000 population about 6,000 persons are on the Center's pay roll at wages of $12, $16, or $19 a month, according to the type of work performed.

A "strike" of the kitchen and dining-room staffs for only a few hours, for example, threw the Center into confusion.

A "strike" of the farm workers and the vegetable packers because, they said, they should not be expected to perform such labor for so little pay, set up a situation that could have been most serious, and could have caused loss of valuable and needed food products if it had continued.

It has come about that the Japanese strikers, and thus the entire population of the Center, have gained "face" rather than lost it as the result of each strike.

"Inside" and "Outside"

The clashing viewpoints represented by the remark of the railroad-woman and the strike within the Center can, for simplification, be labeled with the words most commonly used within the Center, "inside" and "outside."

"Outside" there are many varying viewpoints and feeling toward the evacuated and now virtually interned Japanese. Not all of these viewpoints are hostile; far from it. Many individuals and an increasing number of organizations, church and other, are working on the general problem, which is regarded as having an important bearing on United States history in the making, and also on the claim of this Nation to a higher form of civilization, a better brand of freedom.

"Inside" the general attitude of the inmates may be divided into three parts, and classified according to the citizenship status of those parts.

The nisei are the American-born Japanese, legal citizens under the American Constitution. The issei are the Japan-born citizens, most of them of the older generation, noncitizens by virtue of a United States law which denied them citizenship rights. The kibei are American-born Japanese who were sent to Japan by their parents to be educated, and who are regarded by the nisei, at least, as having a Japanese rather than an American viewpoint.

The nisei, most of them educated in public schols, high schools and universities, are placed in the Centers even more than usual under the strong parental control of the issei, whose citizenship and natural ties are to Japan. This parental control is a deep and potent force, related to the traditional Japanese worship of ancestors, akin to the worship of the Emperor in Japan as the descendent of the "sun goddess," who is in turn revered as the common ancestor of all.

There are many Christians and Buddhists among the Japanese, especially among the nisei, or American-born. These, many with hopes, aspirations, and ideas and ideals far different from those of their parents and grandparents, are thrust by circumstances back under the direct influence of the parental, Emperor-revering thought.

Even these divisions of the populace of the Center, positive as they may appear, are not rigid enough so that the classifications may accurately be said to be thus, and only thus. Some of the issei are known to be as loyal to the United States as it is possible for any individual to be, and tied to Japan only through the circumstance that has made it impossible for them to become legal citizens of the United States.

In the Tulelake and Klamath region, where there were comparatively few Japanese in the days before the war, the virtues of the Japanese in terms of citizenship are little known. In general they are regarded by their white neighbors simply as "Japs," and both they and the white administrators of the WRA Center have felt the lash of public antipathy to varying degrees.

It is their former neighbors in the cities and agricultural regions of California, Oregon, and Washington, to whom the Japanese must and do now look for the understanding and friendship which will interpret them truly to their new and somewhat hostile neighbors, and which will represent them at the bar of public opinion; this in spite of the fact that their own mass conduct within the camps is not always understandable by "the outside."

She Tells Them a Few Things

Wide World

Woman Teaches Radio Mechanics

When Mrs. Patrice Floyd explains some of the intricacies of radio construction to her classes in the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command School, her students listen carefully and always with interest. The School is housed in the once splendrous Stevens Hotel in Chicago and Mrs. Floyd is a civilian instructress. Here she explains the mysteries of an oscillator board constructed from parts of an old radio set, one of 11,000 received as the result of the Army's request for old sets to be utilized for their parts.

Pro-Allied Sentiment in Spain?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—Indications of pro-Allied sentiment among certain sections of the people in Spain and Spanish Morocco were seen in Axis and Spanish domestic radiocasts monitored by the Federal Communications Commission in London this week.

A Belgian domestic broadcast yesterday reported that Spanish authorities in Tangier had placed the French postal service under "immediate and direct control . . . in order to put an end to Republican and Communistic agitation in Spanish Morocco and control messages sent by post, telephone and telegraph."

On Monday the Falange Radio at Valladolid broadcast a long commentary entitled "God Save the Pound," directed at British sympathizers in Spain.

Said Valladolid, "There are many people, more than there should be, who are eager to listen to propaganda from British, American and Soviet Radios . . . because it seems that what those stations say is in perfect agreement with the international sympathies and peculiar ideas of those who are anti-Fascist. . . .

"The fools believe that an English victory in the present conflict will return them wealth in pounds sterling. . . . If the Soviet Union were not to collect the lion's share in this hypothetical British victory many weak-minded people . . . could be forgiven for their Anglophile sympathies. (But) what is at stake is whether Europe and the rest of the world after will be Communist or not.

"Other people listen to the news from British, American and Bolshevik radio stations more secretly than those who listen in an aristocratic club. . . . They meet secretly in the houses of certain neighborhoods to maintain their hopes of revenge with what they hear from London, Boston and Moscow. . . . It is not strange for these people to listen to such propaganda, but it is strange for so-called aristocrats (to) believe that with a British, or rather with a Moscow, victory, nothing would happen to them, that Radio London would come to their aid."

This remarkable admission of the extent of secret radio listening was set within a framework of pro-Axis propaganda similar to that which has been carried by Valladolid and other Spanish domestic radios since shortly after the American occupation of French North Africa.

A Madrid dispatch used by Vichy Radio on Monday said that the Spanish Falangist Youth Organization has invited Slovak youth to take part in a "Congress of European Youth" to be held in Madrid.

Another French report said that French officers from the submarine which escaped from Toulon and took refuge at Barcelona, who were interned apparently in co-operation with the Nazis, had been invited to live in officers' houses in Madrid and "are being shown the respect due their ranks."

Proposed Lottery Would Pay in Bonds

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—A new Federal lottery proposal intended by its backers to net the Treasury $22,000,000 a month came before Congress Dec. 2.

Differing from other plans previously rejected, the bill introduced by Representative Robert L. Ramsay (D), of West Virginia, would guarantee some return to every participant.

Each $1.25 ticket would entitle the purchaser to a like amount of credit with local participating merchants on cash purchases of $25 or more.

Awards, payable in war bonds, would be made monthly, ranging from a $46,875 first prize to 4,000 awards of $18.75.

Mr. Ramsay, basing his bill on a plan developed by Ernest W. Fogel of Beaver, Pa., estimated that 20,000,000 tickets would be sold each month. Operating cost of the lottery, he indicated, would not exceed 10 per cent of the gross.

Senate to Act On Conditions In Puerto Rico

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—A Senate Committee to investigate the havoc which war has wrought upon Puerto Rican economy organized yesterday and selected as counsel, Rafael Bosch, a native Puerto Rican and now a New York lawyer, who said he had "never been connected with Puerto Rican politics." On the other side of the Capitol, Representative Leo Kocialkowski (D) of Illinois, Chairman of the House Insular Affairs Committee, announced that it would hold a public hearing of demands that Rexford Guy Tugwell be removed as Governor of the Island.

The demands were made by Senator Jose A. Balsiero and three other leaders of the group which has been opposing the Governor. They came here this week on air priorities obtained for them by Governor Tugwell.

Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico, who is to head a special Senate group of five authorized last week to make a full and complete study and investigation of economic and social conditions in Puerto Rico resulting from war's interruption of the normal flow of trade, announced appointment of Mr. Bosch as counsel and special investigator for his Committee and that hearings might be started next week.

Senator Chavez said that the first phase of the investigation will be in Washington. "There are more than a dozen departments and agencies whose representatives we may call to testify," he said, mentioning the Departments of Interior; Agriculture; State; Commerce; War and Navy; War Shipping Administration; War Production Board; Board of Economic Warfare; Office of Price Administration; Agricultural Marketing Administration; and the Anglo-American Commission for the Caribbean.

America's Typical Navy Mother Named

CHICAGO, Dec. 3 (AP)—America's typical Navy mother is Mrs. Irene Shafer of Glendale, Calif., the Chicago Navy Mothers Club announced yesterday.

Mrs. Shafer, mother of two sons who are in the Navy and with a husband in the Army Engineers, was selected by the Chicago Club at the request of Rear Admiral John Downes, Commandant of the 9th Naval District.

Mrs. Shafer will be a guest at Great Lakes Naval Training Station all next week where she will observe all phases of naval life. Later she will broadcast what she finds.

U. S. Tanker Pool Plan Approved by Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina Dec. 2 (AP)—Authorities representing the United States and Argentine Governments began talks today looking toward an agreement under which Argentina would obtain oil equipment from the United States in return for the contribution of Argentina's tankers to an American tanker pool. Argentina was understood to have accepted the proposal in principle.

Senators Insist U. S.-Panama Joint Defense Be by Treaty

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—A vigorous controversy over the transfer of United States properties to Panama under agreements for joint defense of the Canal impended in the Senate today.

Two Republicans, Senators Hiram Johnson of California and Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, opposed authorization of the agreements by a simple resolution and demanded that they be renegotiated in treaty form.

The resolution would authorize.

1. Surrender to Panama of the American-owned water and sewage system in Panama City and Colon, which otherwise would not revert to Panama until 1957.

2. Transfer to Panama of building lots of the American-owned Panama Railway Company in the two cities.

3. Cancellation of a $2,700,000 debt to the Export-Import Bank to cover Panama's share in construction of the strategic Rio Hato Highway.

This arrangement was negotiated by the State Department last May, along with a military agreement for the leasing by Panama to the United States of areas for roads, defense sites, airfields, barracks, bridges and underpasses or overpasses to each end of the Canal.

Although the military agreement awaits ratification by the Congress of Panama it never has been submitted to the Congress of the United States and that was one of the opposition's complaints.

While Senators Nye and Johnson "genuinely appreciate" the co-operative attitude of Panama, they said, they thought that when it came to altering treaties of 1903 and 1936, which govern United States relations with that country, "we have every right to demand that the alteration be brought about by treaty rather than by executive authority and pronouncement."

A treaty would be subject to two-thirds vote of approval by the Senate, a resolution requires only a majority vote of each House.

Although President Roosevelt urged the legislation "to remove possible sources of irritation and misunderstanding," Senators Nye and Johnson contended the Senate was being asked to give "a blank check" for the roads and permanent construction "at a time when the burden of appropriation is already reaching the breaking point of American ability to afford to pay."

They also argued that the resolution would set a "dangerous precedent" for demands of similar treatment by other countries with respect to their debts to the United States and property involved in the defense effort.

The State Department gave the Foreign Relations Committee assurances that American claims against Panama, the sanitation conditions and leasehold rights would be protected.

The Administration held that the financial and other concessions were small in comparison with the international benefits to the United States which would result.

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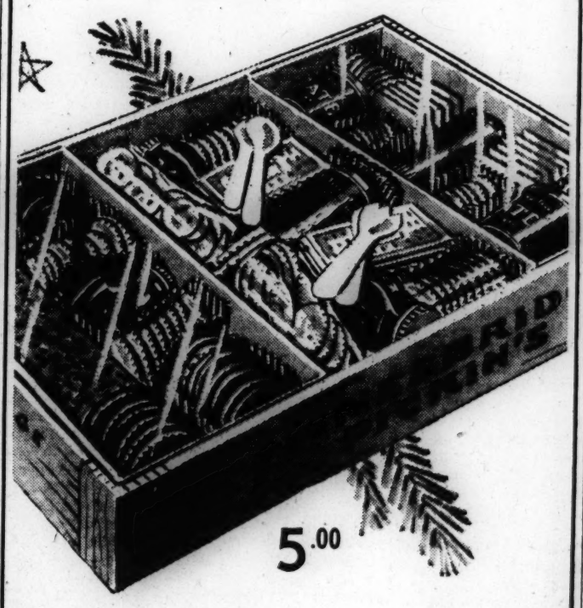
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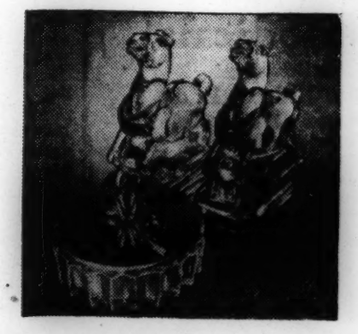
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PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK John Wanamaker

Permanent Healing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO THOSE who are sick and diseased, one would like to say, "Your illness can be perfectly and permanently healed." Humanity has tried many methods of healing sickness and disease. These methods, however, have been based on the erroneous belief that matter causes as well as cures diseases, and that they are an integral part of human existence. Since the mental cause of illness is not removed, the healing cannot be said to be permanent, for disease is liable to reappear.

The healings accomplished by Christ Jesus were permanent. The Master's divine method precluded relapse, because it destroyed the cause of the disharmony. In the Gospel of John it is related that Christ Jesus healed instantly, at the pool of Bethesda, one who had been ill for thirty-eight years. Meeting him later on in the temple, Christ Jesus gave him this warning: **"Sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee."** A right apprehension of the Master's meaning shows that disease has primarily a mental origin, and that sinning, or living contrary to the laws of God, divine Love, brings suffering to mankind.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 131), **"When once destroyed by divine Science, the false evidence before the corporeal senses disappears."** Mrs. Eddy discovered the divine Principle underlying Jesus' healing method. She understood, and in her textbook makes plain, the mental origin of disease, and shows that when the mental state of the patient is corrected through divine Science, the illness disappears—is destroyed.

In the same paragraph Mrs. Eddy says, **"The central fact of the Bible is the superiority of spiritual over physical power."** When the false belief is entertained that matter has power of itself, that it can manifest sickness or health, pleasure or pain, one's thoughts and acts are governed by this so-called law of mortal mind, and this belief affects the body. However, knowing that Christ Jesus, through his recognition of God as the only power, exercised complete dominion over all material conditions, one begins to realize the all-embracing power of God, Spirit. Through the Master's instructions, the disciples were able to fulfill the promise, **"He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also."** When it is accepted that spiritual power is superior to material power, so called, one begins to experience the healing effect of divine Science, and thus proves the value of this scientific healing method.

There was a person who for many years was enslaved by the tobacco habit. He smoked almost incessantly, and despite the warnings of well-meaning friends that ill effects would follow, he believed that he could not give up this habit. Then some Christian Science literature was placed in his hands. As a result of his reading it, the desire to smoke left him instantaneously. Since that day, more than twenty-five years ago, the wish to resume this undesirable habit has never come. This was the beginning of a series of healings of minor ailments, such as regular spells of cold, influenza, and frequent headache, which formerly were accepted as belonging to human existence. These vanished altogether and troubled him no more. In this manner the student of Christian Science proves individually the truth and value of Christian Science, and of the spiritual power of which the Bible speaks.

Christian Science, by its healing, proves that the method taught and employed by Christ Jesus and his followers in the first centuries of the Christian era may be employed today in healing the sick and sinning permanently. The belief in a material power must give way to the truth that God, Spirit, is the only power. And as God is accepted and understood as infinite, it is realized that spiritual power is not limited by time or circumstance. Thus students of Christian Science take the words of Christ Jesus as meant for this age and for all time to come.

As healing in Christian Science is accomplished, the understanding of the individual healed is progressively lifted out of the false belief in sentient matter. This is done as he studies and learns to apply the spiritual laws of divine Love, as set forth in the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings, in his daily life. Healings are permanent and spiritual protection is experienced proportionately as one applies the truths of Christian Science. This divine Science enables one to have one God, good, one Christ or Comforter, and to love one's neighbor as oneself. The reward of obedience to Principle is evidenced in permanent health, goodness, purity, and harmony.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Quiet Is the Evening

Periwinkle blue
The evening sky,
No birds stir the bushes,
Only one is in the sky.

Quiet is the evening,
The air grows cold;
The last bird leaves the sky
That turns to red and gold.

Not until spring comes
And April wind and rain
Will birds stir the bushes
Or fly in the sky again.

M. G.

The

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Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PORTRAIT OF FRANCES PICKERING ADAMS: *Painted by William Morris Hunt (1824-1879)*

FRANCES PICKERING ADAMS, who was painted by William Morris Hunt in this charming Victorian portrait, was the first wife of Robert C. Winthrop, Jr. Both she and her husband were members of distinguished Boston families, prominent in the history and political life of the city and the nation. Her youth and sweetness, her engaging pose as she holds in both hands a half-opened fan, and the bewitching, Victorian, hoop-skirted gown have combined to make a wholly delightful picture. Her hair parted in the middle and framing her oval face, her large, lustrous eyes, and gentle demeanor exemplify the ideal of womanly beauty in the eighteen-fifties.

The artist also was conspicuously identified with Boston during the middle years of the nineteenth century. Although born in Brattleboro, Vermont, he settled in Boston on his return from Europe, where he had studied in the atelier of Couture in Paris. While he accepted the popular realism of this French painter, he was also an admirer and friend of Millet. He produced many agreeable paintings. The finest of his work that remains is in his sincere and faithful portraits. He had wide influence as a successful teacher of painting, bringing to Boston the artistic objectives and methods then current in Europe. He contributed no small share to the quickened, local interest in art which was to lead to the founding of the Museum of Fine Arts in 1870. Many of his paintings have come into the possession of the Boston Museum and a Memorial Gallery was opened in 1914. This portrait was a gift to the Museum by Clara Bowdoin Winthrop.

A. R. H.

Varig helbredelse

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

TIL DEM som er syke og skrøpelige, vilde man gjerne kunne si: "Deres sykdom kan bli fullstendig og varig helbredet." Menneskeheten har forsøkt mange metoder for helbredelse av sykdom og skrøpelighet. Disse metoder har imidlertid vært basert på den feilaktige forestilling at materien forårsaker så vel som helbreder sykdommer, og at disse er en nødvendig del av den menneskelige tilværelse. Da den mentale årsak til sykdom ikke er fjernet, kan ikke helbredelsen sies å være varig, for sykdommen kan godt melde sig igjen.

De helbredelser som Kristus Jesus utførte, var varige. Mesterens guddommelige metode utelukket tilbakefall, fordi den tilintetgjorde årsaken til disharmonien. I Johannes' evangelium fortelles det at Kristus Jesus ved Betesda dam øieblikkelig helbredet en som hadde vært syk i åtte og tredve år. Da Kristus Jesus traff ham senere i templet, gav han ham denne formaning: "Synd ikke mere, forat ikke noget verre skal vederfares dig!" En rett opfattelse av hvad Mesteren mente, viser at sykdom først og fremst har en mental oprinnelse, og at å synde eller leve i strid med Guds, den guddommelige Kjærlighets, lover påfører menneskene lidelser. I Kristen Videnskaps lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* skriver Mary Baker Eddy (s. 131): "Når det falske vidnesbyrd de materielle sanser opfatter, først er blitt tilintetgjort av guddommelig Videnskap, forsvinner det." Mrs. Eddy opdaget det guddommelige Prinsipp som lå til grunn for Jesu helbredelsesmetode. Hun forstod at sykdom har en mental oprinnelse, og gjør dette klart i sin lærebok, og viser at når patientens mentale tilstand blir beriktiget gjennem den guddommelige Videnskap, forsvinner sykdommen,—den blir tilintetgjort.

I samme avsnitt sier Mrs. Eddy: "Den centrale kjensgjerning i Bibelen er den åndelige makts overlegenhet over den fysiske." Når et menneske gir rum for den falske forestilling at materien har makt i sig selv, at den kan uttrykke sykdom eller sundhet, nytelse eller smerte, blir hans tanker og handlinger styret av denne det dødelige sinns såkalte lov, og denne forestilling innvirker på legemet. Når han imidlertid vet at Kristus Jesus gjennem sin erkjennelse av at Gud er den eneste makt, hadde fullstendig herredømme over alle materielle tilstander, begynner han å forstå Guds, Åndens, alt-omfattende makt. Mesterens forskrifter satte disiplene i stand til å opfylle løftet: "Den som tror på mig, han skal også gjøre de gjerninger jeg gjør." Når vi godtar den åndelige makts overlegenhet over såkalt materiell makt, begynner vi a erfare den guddommelige Videnskaps helbredende virkning og beviser således hvor verdifull denne videnskapelige helbredelsesmetode er.

Der var en mann som i mange år hadde vært en slave av tobakksrøkning. Han røkte nesten uophørlig, og til tross for advarsler fra velmenende venner om at det vilde få skadelige følger, trodde han at han ikke kunde gi slipp på denne vane. Så fikk han en dag fatt i en del Kristen Videnskaps litteratur. Som et resultat av at han leste den, mistet han øieblikkelig trangen til å røke. Siden den dag for mere enn tem og tyve år siden har han aldri følt noget ønske om å gjenopta denne uvane. Dette var begynnelsen til en rekke helbredelser for mindre plager, som regelmessig inntreffende forkjølelser, influensa og hyppige hodepiner, som han tidligere hadde godtatt som noget som hører med til den menneskelige tilværelse. Disse forsvant helt og holdent og plaget ham ikke mere. På denne måte beviser de som studerer Kristen Videnskap, hver for sig sannheten og verdien av Kristen Videnskap og den åndelige makt som Bibelen taler om.

Kristen Videnskap beviser ved sine helbredelser at den metode som blev forkynt og anvendt av Kristus Jesus og hans efterfølgere i de første århundrer av den kristne tidsregning, kan anvendes i våre dager til å bringe de syke og syndige varig helbredelse. Troen på en materiell makt må vike plassen for den sannhet at Gud, And, er den eneste makt. Og når vi godtar og forstår at Gud er uendelig, erkjenner vi at åndelig makt ikke er begrenset av tid eller omstendigheter. Således går de som studerer Kristen Videnskap, ut fra at Kristi Jesu ord var beregnet på denne tidsalder og på alle kommende tider.

Efter hvert som helbredelse fullbyrdes i Kristen Videnskap, blir den helbrededes forståelse i stadig stigende grad løftet op av den feilaktige tro på at materien har følelse. Dette finner sted alt efter som han studerer og lærer å anvende i sitt daglige liv den guddommelige Kjærlighets åndelige lover, som de er fremsatt i Bibelen og Mrs. Eddys skrifter. Helbredelser er varige og åndelig beskyttelse sikres oss i samme forhold som vi gjør bruk av Kristen Videnskaps sannheter. Denne guddommelige Videnskap setter oss i stand til å ha én Gud, det gode, én Kristus eller Talsmann og å elske vår neste som oss selv. Lønnen for lydighet mot Prinsippet gir sig utslag i varig sundhet, godhet, renhet og harmoni.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Dripping Feathers

When words of speech parade the air,
still moist from tongue, they well suggest
ducks from the pond, drawn single file,
and never known to walk abreast.

KEITH THOMAS

North of Norway

THE NORTH OF NORWAY was long considered part of a "no man's land" over which tribes of Lapps wandered with their herds of reindeer, quite outside the pale of civilization. There were no defined frontiers, and the unfortunate Lapps were never quite certain whether they were on the territory of one country or another. . . .

Though north of Norway may no longer be considered the Cinderella of Europe, it is still comparatively little known or visited. Its rugged coast, imposing mountains, romantic islands, the fairy-like castellated crags of the Lofotens, and its lovely atmospheric effects, are, however, irresistible. During the Arctic summer, when the sun sets, the sky is suffused with glorious colouring, the placid sea a glassy mirror. . . . But it must also be remembered that this beautiful scenery is full of considerable material resources: the sea, which reflects the midnight sun, teems with fish; the beautiful conifer forests contain valuable timber; the contours of many a charming prospect cover rich deposits of iron-ore; and waterfalls give untold wealth and power when their energy is harnessed. . . .

The spectacle of the midnight sun at the North Cape has moved the pens of many writers: . . .

"Midnight — without darkness, without stars! Midnight — and the unwearied sun stood, yet visible in the heavens, like a victorious king throned on a dais of royal purple bordered with gold. The sky above him, — his canopy,—gleamed with a cold yet lustrous blue, while across it slowly flitted a few wandering clouds of palest amber, deepening, as they sailed along, to a tawny orange. A broad stream of light, falling, as it were, from the centre of the magnificent orb, shot lengthwise across the Alten Fjord, turning its waters to a mass of quivering and shifting colour that alternated from bronze to copper—from copper to silver and azure. The surrounding hills glowed with a warm, deep violet tint, flecked here and there with touches of bright red, as though fairies were lighting tiny bonfires on their summits. Away in the distance a huge mass of rock stood out to view, its rugged lines transfigured into ethereal loveliness by a misty veil of tender rose pink—a hue curiously suggestive of some other and smaller sun that might have just set. Absolute silence prevailed. . . . The whole scene might well have been the fantastic dream of some imaginative painter, whose ambition soared beyond the limits of human skill. Yet it was only one of those million wonderful effects of sky and sea which are common in Norway, where, though beyond the Arctic Circle, the climate in summer is like that of another Italy, and the landscape a living poem fairer than the visions of Endymion." (Marie Corelli, in *Thelma.*)—From "A Wayfarer in Norway," by SAMUEL J. BECKETT. (New York: McBride.)

Flower of Winter

Winter, the five-petaled flower,
Hangs on the dark bough.
Now seen against the sky,
The flower glows serene and white.
No singing bird heralds this bloom
That opened in the night—
But the snow-tide upon the ground
Reflects the snow-flakes in the air,
As a white candle in a room
Speaks quietly to the midnight moon.
And on the branch the fiery leaf,
The icicle, has caught a star
Within its pointed scimitar.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Two Ways to the River

THERE ARE TWO WAYS to the River. Down the lane just below the shop was the quiet walk past the long brick side of the warehouse, where Aunt Em's pigeons balanced above on mossy ripples of tile. They looked so insolent, it was a temptation to wave and flurry them. This sent up a silky turbine of wings, which Aunt Em probably noticed from her watchtower. . . .

But Geoffrey might have chosen the other way, along the Thorofare. It would be hard to convey such a street to any who had not seen its like. It was a narrow bending passage of macadam, three horsebellies wide (those huge rounded horses called Suffolk punches). The pavement on each side had in some places been pared down to the beam of one medium pedestrian. Some of the older houses were bracketed forward in the upper storey, over the narrow sidewalk. Of its many shops some were specially well known to him. Keeping on the left-hand side, he would come first to Garble the Grocer (and "Italian Warehouse," which meant something like delicatessen). In Mr. Garble's windows were those wonderful bottles and posters of Eiffel Tower Lemonade: yellow crystals which mixed with water made an elixir for the young. . . . Then there was a shop that specialized in K-boots. These were notable for thickness of leather, and the heavy clatter of soles further armored with crescents of metal. Across the street were two neighboring entries of delight—Miss Hoo the Toyshop and H. Bredfield, Bookseller and Stationer. Miss Hoo's window of many panes was full of small sailboats and model yachts, from the cheapest ha'penny dinghy to schooners of dainty rig. And at Bredfield's were all varieties of drawing books, pencils, colored crayons, paintboxes, and even more exciting, the smell of print and paper. Is it the moist English climate that makes the ink and paper smell so aromatic? Surely every visitor to that island has bent his nose to the perfume of English newsprint, and Bredfield's ancient little shop was an experience to the nostril. . . . All this Geoffrey saw out of the corner of his eye as he turned left toward the two universal wonders of youth—The Station and The River.

The way down to the railway line was unimportant until the iron footway bridge. There, leaning through a criss-cross lattice, he saw and actually tasted the Yarmouth Express. The station was on the middle sweep of the S curve and as the blue locomotive went underneath it shook itself like a dog coming out of a shower. The stubby brass-flanged funnel whirled a hot fume of gas around his feet, frightening the aunts. The steps at the other end led down to the yellow sandy dockside of the river. They tried to time their walks to high tide.—From "Thorofare," by CHRISTOPHER MORLEY. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

The Two Little Squashes

AS NEARLY AS I CAN FIGURE, 22 x 365 x 3 = 24,090. That, give or take a couple of hundred, is how many times Aletha has had to decide what to feed the family, and feed it.

Thinking on this subject, I said to Aletha: "Take a couple of weeks off. Come and go as you like, and the rest of us will take care of the house. A little relaxation every twenty-two years is good for a woman. All you'll have to do is eat when we call you to the table."

Aletha grasped a chair for a moment and then sat down. "All right," she said.

Whether her acceptance of the plan was untinged by skepticism only she could say, and she didn't. For my part, I promoted the idea without misgiving; for in my senior high-school year I had kept house for my father and brother and had done very well, thanks.

So, on my way home in the train the first Monday evening, I scribbled down some things I wanted to buy. Bread and butter. Lettuce and tomatoes for a salad. Boiled potatoes—that was always safe. Pork chops. And for a vegetable, how about a couple of those little pudgy squashes with the scalloped edges?

The vegetable man was obliging. "Peel them, cut them in triangles and cook seeds and all," he said. "These are two fine ones."

I felt quite opulent when I laid all my purchases out on the kitchen table. But, upon looking through the refrigerator, I found an assortment of left-overs from Sunday's dinner—half a meat loaf, five boiled potatoes and some green beans.

Aletha came and looked over my shoulder as I was taking stock. "I don't think you'll have to cook a thing tonight," she said. "We can have the pork chops tomorrow night. Why don't you keep your work simple, and just slice the meat loaf and fry the potatoes? And you won't need the squashes, either. The beans will do for a vegetable."

So I put the two little squashes up on a shelf.

After dinner that night, remembering some stuffed peppers I had had down town for lunch that day, I boiled some rice. When you boil rice, you come out with quite a lot, don't you? Next evening, with six green peppers on the work-table and the cook-book open at page 219, I suddenly remembered the pork chops in the refrigerator and the two little squashes on the shelf. But, by that time, I was afire with the idea of stuffed peppers.

Dinner was late that evening, but good. I ate two peppers myself. Aletha only ate one, and left part of the shell. It turned out she wasn't especially fond of stuffed peppers.

Wednesday evening I planned to serve the squashes, and whatever it took to go with them. But we had to leave the house early that evening and it seemed wise to cook something I already knew about, and have dinner promptly. The pork chops answered nicely, with a can of lima beans and some celery. . .

Thursday evening, I planned to use the squashes without fail. I had the kitchen knife poised to cut them in triangles when Aletha came in from somewhere, perky in a three-cornered hat. "It's wonderful outdoors. I didn't feel a bit like coming home. Let's go to Charley Sing's and have egg foo yong." So I put the two little squashes back on the shelf, and we went to Charley Sing's.

Friday, I said to myself: "I'm going to serve those squashes." But Aletha called me at the office. "I dropped in at Robey's cooking-school this afternoon," she said. (How was that for a busman's holiday?) "And they demonstrated a noodle and meat dish that comes all wrapped up in cellophane. I bought some, and we'll have it tonight. I'll cook dinner, while the instructions are fresh in my mind."

That was convenient for me; and Aletha seemed to enjoy it, especially since she didn't have to do it.

"While I was about it," said Aletha, "I bought a nice pot roast. I'll put it on to cook tomorrow and all you'll have to do is take care of the salad and bring home a pie for dessert."

"That's fine," I said. "But you're doing a lot of cooking, for one on vacation."

"Nonsense," she said. "Just to put a pot roast on to cook, and drop in a few potatoes and carrots? We'll be all set for Saturday night. Sunday, too. Pot roast is good, sliced cold."

That took care of the week-end. Monday I thought about those two little squashes. However, the Man at the Adjacent Desk came up briskly at nine o'clock and said: "Stuff in my garden is all getting ripe at once. Would your wife like some of it? I brought down a big box—parsnips and tomatoes, egg plant, and two cabbages."

I dragged my loot home that night and opened up the box. It was a pretty picture. The cabbages were heavy and solid. "They don't keep very long," said Aletha. "I'll fix cabbage soup tonight."

"I was going to serve some squashes—"

"They'll keep. Cabbage doesn't. Hand me my apron, will you? And you get out the cutting-board and slice the cabbage."

Tuesday night, I was detained at the office and we dined on bacon and eggs. Wednesday night we had to catch an early suburban train and we had dinner again at Charley Sing's. Thursday we had sliced fresh ham and fried the egg plant. And Friday Aletha resumed sway in the kitchen.

Saturday, she said: "I feel as though I had been away a month. And my kitchen! Skillets hung on the wrong pegs, and saucepans piled where the pudding-pans should be. Look. Something else I found, while I was hunting around. Two little squashes, up on the shelf. They should have been cooked before this. What happened—did you forget you had them?"

JOHN F. HAYES

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Intimate Message: Washington

'A Noble Gesture' ..... *By Joseph C. Harsch*

The Army and the Navy had made "a noble gesture" towards getting closer together, but this week the Navy backed away from the plan to live in the same house with the Army like a coy maiden loath to assume the personal restrictions of matrimony and determined for yet a while to lead her own life.

The plan was for several of the key branches of the Navy to set up housekeeping with the Army in the gargantuan new Pentagon building which has mushroomed from the flats of the former Washington airport on the Virginia shore of the Potomac. The building belongs to the Army and it had offered space in its labyrinthian structure for the offices of the Secretary of the Navy, the Naval Office of Operations under Admiral Ernest King, and the Offices of Naval Intelligence and Public Relations.

Joint Press Room Was Planned

Under the contemplated plan these key naval departments would have been put side by side or above and below stairs from the corresponding divisions of the War Department. The two cabinet members would have been within quick reach of each other. The operations sections would have been moved into at least close physical proximity, the intelligence branches would have been near enough to each other to co-operate had the spirit ever moved them and the press branches could have developed at least speaking acquaintance. The Army had even planned to have a joint press room with the Navy.

There are ample mechanical objections from the Navy's point of view. At the present time it is practically all under one roof—although a roof which wanders over many an acre of what formerly was Washington parkland. There is even a gallery connecting two parts across the famous reflecting basin between the Washington monument and the Lincoln Memorial. But it is one roof and that roof is in the familiar heart of official Washington whereas the Pentagon building stands in massive solitude amidst wastes populated now by steam shovels and giant trucks weaving a fantastic pattern of future highway connections for the capital.

Leisured luncheons in familiar restaurants are not for the man who must work in the Pentagon building. A British officer with a ten-minute appointment in it recently spent exactly two hours away from his own desk just getting to his appointment and back again. The man who is relegated to the Pentagon must live his day there and satisfy his gastronomic requirements at a government cafeteria inside the building.

Yet putting the important branches of the two services together, anywhere, might have produced long strides towards that closer harmony between the services which everyone admits is desirable, in theory. Sooner or later close proximity and the common experiences of life in the Pentagon would surely have begun to break down such a rivalry as that between the two Intelligence branches which equals and sometimes exceeds the rivalry between news staffs of such competing microcosms of American journalism as the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Daily News, or the Associated Press and the United Press, or, in industrial life, General Motors and Henry Ford.

Working Well Together

But it is not to be. Army and Navy will continue to work closely together only where the chiefs of staff of the two services meet in the combined Joint Chiefs of Staff Building. There they are working extraordinarily well together—often even in the same rooms! ! ! ! But the great mass of the two services will go on living as far apart as is possible in Washington.

The official reason given by the Navy for declining the Army's hospitality is that it "would involve such a separation of its departments as to result in an impairment of the continuous and efficient conduct of the war operations." Unkind outsiders insist that the Navy simply could not face the acceptance of Army hospitality in a building controlled by the Army. One sympathizes with a natural desire of any Washington official to live inside the familiar city limits instead of in the remote wastes and corridors of the Pentagon. Yet, somehow this inability to begin the merging of the two bureaucracies seems to cast a dim light on why it proves so difficult for combat units of the two services to merge their identities on the battle fronts of the world.

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

Toward Remolding the World ..... *By Kimmis Hendrick*

Nineteen students and 43 faculty members of the University of Southern California, comprising a Defense Committee on Postwar Peace and Reconstruction, have offered a program for world action. Although such plans seem more in number than the sands of the desert, this one makes a contribution by being the considered statement of scholarly thinkers in a newly aroused area.

The Faculty-Student Defense Committee began its meetings in January, 1942, and has only recently issued its first report. It is a statement on which all of the members of the Committee finally agreed. The Committee held weekly and biweekly sessions at which various members submitted reports which were used as the basis for discussion. Student members participated with the faculty members in these discussions.

Two quotations printed with the report indicate its general temper. One cites Charles Hodges: "We have today our responsibilities as citizens of the world. International relations is everybody's business. The age of hermit nations has passed." The other is attributed to Josiah Strong: "All quick and easy processes for regenerating society without regenerating the individuals who compose it are delusions."

Entitled "Essentials of Postwar Reconstruction," the report from the University of Southern California's campus consists of four sections. Part 1 contains the proposals endorsed by the Committee as a whole. Part 2 brings together the monographs prepared by various members from the political, economic, social, religious, educational, philosophical, historical, anthropological, and psychological points of view. Part 3 summarizes the history of peace proposals, beginning with the ancient Achaean League. Part 4 is a bibliography.

The youth viewpoint is set forth in a report prepared by student members of the Committee. It challenges American universities to lead the way in training young people for world citizenship. "Today the universities have the opportunity and facilities, but few of them are taking advantage of their great chance." The real reason, it declares, why youth has shouldered "the unwelcome burden of war" is that it expects and hopes "to have the opportunity at the conclusion of this war to grasp this sorry, shattered, scheme of things and remold it nearer to our heart's desire."

The Committee as a whole recommends alternative plans for the political pattern of the postwar world, plans envisaging greater international cooperation than has ever existed before. They include a revitalized League of Nations, a World Federation, a World Commonwealth of Nations, or the United Nations as a nucleus for world organization.

In presenting this report in the autumn issue of the World Affairs Interpreter, Editor Willett L. Hardin takes issue with all who claim that world organization is but the impracticality of dreamers. Such, he declares, follow Germany's modern philosopher, Oswald Spengler, who says that only dreamers believe there is any solution to our economic and industrial problems. He is wrong. "In these long prophetic visions lie the germs of a better world order. Long before governments emerge as formal institutions, they exist as aspirations in the minds and hearts of the so-called dreamers. Without this preliminary period or spirtual vision, no worth-while government has ever become manifest."

To Change the Subject:

Dogs and I ..... *By Laura Haddock*

I begin to doubt whether I really love dogs. I used to assume I did. When people occasionally asked me, "Don't you love dogs?" I always came back with a hearty "Yes," on the basis, I suppose, that I didn't actively hate the creatures. But as time goes on I begin to see that that doesn't make me a dog-lover. The fact that I don't go about feeling that I would like to kick dogs makes me no more than a dog-tolerator.

The feeling is mutual, I confess. As the result of once reading an article on how dogs loved to be fondled about the ears, I have followed the practice of rubbing dogs' ears in a kind of knowing way, whenever I'm sure the animal isn't going to bite me first. It works nicely, too—for a while. The dog adores it. But he doesn't adore me. As soon as I stop, he promptly deserts me and goes over to his feeding dish and begins nosing for crumbs, thus proving that he was all the time actuated by sheer sensuous enjoyment and not affection.

I have slightly better luck with mongrels than with thoroughbreds, probably because thoroughbreds are choosier. Anyway, a thoroughbred seems to know unerringly and immediately that he and I are worlds apart and never destined to find any common ground of understanding.

It's a funny thing, too, because I think some dogs are all right. Irish setters, for instance, and cocker spaniels who have such a very serious expression, especially in the puppy stage. I've even met a scottie that I liked.

Of course, all the dogs of my acquaintance have belonged to other people, not to me. Perhaps there lies the reason. It may be that a dog of my own, if he had plenty of character and persistence, could make something of me. I don't know.

I've occasionally thought of owning a dog. I have theories about it, too. One of my theories is that I, and not the dog, would wield the big stick around our family. This is not always the case among my dog-possessing friends—in fact, now that I mention it, I can't think of a single instance where it is. On the contrary, it is the dog who decides how rapidly or how slowly we shall walk along the street and whether we shall settle down for a good evening's conversation—or not. If the dog prefers to romp rather than to listen to us, we romp. Or they do, at any rate. I sit by and remind myself that good manners often required stifling the feelings.

Dogs are frequently eccentric, I have noticed. A wire-haired I once knew suddenly took to ignoring very pointedly every man who called at the house, while with women his attitude was disgustingly maudlin. The reason for this no one was able to discover. A shepherd-cum-collie belonging to friends amused himself by leaping on one end of the divan, dashing along it to the other end, and then leaping down. After that, he brooded darkly in a corner. Another strange dog I know is a Dalmatian. This enormous, dignified creature likes to sit with his hind quarters on his mistress's lap, fore legs on the floor, apparently under the impression that it makes him look like a lap-dog.

There's one thing I'll give dogs—they're smart. Mongrel or thoroughbred, they all know just how far they can go, and at about what point they had better head in. On the few occasions when I have volunteered to walk one of my friends' dogs, I've noticed the distinct start of surprise, the curious expression about the eyes, when the dog discovers that he is not going to be permitted to drag me headlong down the street on the end of his leash, and that whatever dragging is done I intend to do it. It's not what he's used to, one can see, and it puzzles him. But he catches on almost at once, and after one or two tentative tugs to confirm his first impression, gives in with considerable good grace. These dogs have all been smaller than I, of course. I've never tried walking a Saint Bernard.

It is possible that with care on both sides a dog and I might come to like one another. But it would certainly take effort.

La Forge Farms—Adventure in Social Co-operation

Along Freedom's Trails
Twenty-fourth of 30 Articles

By R. H. Markham

Sikeston, Mo.

As one enters the rather prosperous little city of Sikeston, by car or bus, he sees a prominent road sign, announcing "The Queen City in the Promised Land." The sign is rather new and bright, which makes it plain that quite recently enterprising people expended both energy and funds to praise southeast Missouri.

And they are by no means the first to laud this area. Just across the Mississippi River at a point where the Ohio flows into it, is the city of Cairo. It contains only 14,407 inhabitants, and is a rather modest settlement, but plainly the people who founded it, somewhat over a century ago, believed they had found another Egypt. They expected the Mississippi to be another Nile.

Explorers and settlers who preceded them also had the impression that this was a very favored area. For example, one of the settlements in this vicinity was inaugurated on a very grandiose scale by an American colonel, with the approval of the Spanish authorities, and is called New Madrid. It has only 2,309 inhabitants, and shows little luxury or splendor, but you can imagine what a glorious city its founders dreamed it would become, there on the bend of the Father of Waters. Above New Madrid is a place with the French name of La Forge. Nearby are both Holland and Netherlands. Between them lies Hayti. Not so very far away are Bismarck, Fredericktown, Sainte Genevieve and Piedmont. Even Belgrade.

To Cap Them All

To cap them all come Eureka and Success. And these are crowned, one might say, by Braggodocio, down in the very heel of Missouri. I wonder if the 299 Braggodocios laugh at the struggling New Madrids and Cairos and Bismarcks, or are they chiefly engaged in bragging how much bigger their town is than Bragg City just up the road, with 209 inhabitants. There is one very modest village in the vicinity called Minimum, but it isn't altogether minimum, for its population of 22 persons makes it seem almost a whopper, compared to some other U. S. settlements.

Now, all this enthusiasm of French, Spanish, British, Italian, Dutch and other pioneers, which induced them to give such pompous names to their settlements was not misplaced. Sikeston is quite right in calling this a "Promised Land." But it has not kept its promise. Such soil as is found here, exists in very few other places throughout the world. The landscape is as level as a floor. Rain is plentiful, splendid rivers abound. And not very far away are the excellent markets, of St. Louis, Memphis, Kansas City, even Chicago. Transportation, also, both by land and water, is of the best. Every aspect seems favorable; yet most of the people here are very poor, some very wretched.

The vast difference between present day reality and the bright hopes this land seems to have inspired in all who first saw it is most graphically seen in this Queen City of the Promised Land itself, where not very long ago a Negro was lynched. Such an act reveals very deeply-seated hatred and sad maladjustment. This Promised Land is, indeed, a place of extreme unhappiness which descends occasionally almost to the depth of mass despair. The local tenant farmers, sharecroppers, and farm laborers seem, at times, almost to have given up. Once a number of them, not so far from here, moved from their shanties and camped in the open fields beside the road so as to tell the world that they could endure their lot no longer.

Like Feudal Hungary

This astoundingly favored sector of the upper Mississippi Delta makes me think of the rich plains of feudal Hungary, watered by the Danube. If you should travel among the fields here with some talkative native guide, familiar with the place, he would point out an imposing white residence here and there, sometimes in the country, often in town, belonging to a large landowner, who might be known to his neighbors as "Doc" or "Cap" or "Old Man" so and so. You'd be told that he was "very rich" and would be shown the hundreds or perhaps thousands of acres he possesses. You'd be told also that he runs the town or the county; that he has banks, and stores, and mills and high offices. You would plainly see that he is lord.

And near such large white houses, you'd see crumbling, dilapidated, unpainted shacks, some with windows broken, porches falling, outbuildings half or completely tumbled down and field crops creeping up to the very doors, leaving no place for yards or lawns or flowers. It all recalls to my mind groups of ragged, dejected sodden Hungarian landworkers, who were formally freed from serfdom only 94 years ago, and are still subject to all-powerful nobles. Such is our New Promised Land, as every traveler may see.

I am not stating that there are not some farmers with small holdings who work their own lands, do their own work, and live in their own pleasant, modest homes. Such may be found, but the economy here is mainly that of large owners and dispossessed toilers. It differs radically from our earlier American ideal of free, independent, self-reliant, land-ownig homesteaders.

F. S. A. by Lee & Stang

Before and After—From Smudge to Smiles

Pictures of this little lad, taken before and after the La Forge Farm rehabilitation program got under way, give heartening evidence of the beneficial effects of the experiment.

It may be idle to ask who is to blame for all this. Perhaps the poor and weak are as responsible for this inequality, as the rich and powerful. Philosophers and seers may decide that problem—if they can—but many practical Americans who love their country have asked, "What can be done about this?" Without assessing blame for the past they ask, what can we do about the future? In the land of the Declaration of Independence, which is the wealthiest upon the globe and the hope of the world, are we condemned to the eternal shame of seeing such frustration of all our ideals? Must our long attempt at good government, by the people, for the people, end in such a heart breaking fiasco in this rich area?

Answer Was 'No'

Some men answered, "No." They thought the situation could be improved. They decided to try an experiment. It was state intervention. Without any doubt, that is a risky adventure, repugnant to what most Americans have considered our basic tradition and the genius of our democracy. State help, we fear, may sap the spring of our personal initiative, our self-reliance, our love of freedom.

Those doubts are not unfounded. State help on an extensive scale has often been the beginning of social disintegration. But here social disintegration has already set in. Self-reliance has already begun to collapse. Real democracy is already vanishing. So even a drastic experiment is justified. Perhaps a new chance will lead to new character, new vigor and new self-reliance. Also, government of the people surely has a right to help the people who are most in need.

In addition, the American state often has helped people already. Especially it has helped the strong. It has given enormous help to railroad builders, by land grants. It has helped industrialists by tariffs. It has, at times, helped certain branches of trade and manufacturing by subsidies. It has built up roads and canals and dikes, carries our letters for us, provides us with schools, helps us have a good time in beautiful parks and playgrounds.

So, it is very clear that even in America, with all our rugged individualism, the state is a vehicle of the national family, enabling the family to serve its members. Now, perhaps, we shall find it wise and beneficial if our national family helps some of the members that are almost down and out to get on their feet again. In any case, it is very clear to most of us that as we expend our energies in a global crusade to aid the people of old Egypt, Spain, Africa, Holland, we could not refuse to try to restore the wretched people in our own new Madrid, Egpyt, Holland and Hayti.

La Forge Farms

The government is attempting that in a rehabilitation project in New Madrid County, along the Mississippi, near the heel of Missouri. Another name for the experiment is La Forge Farms. On those farms, which embrace 6,700 acres, are a hundred families, essentially the same ones who lived on them before the project began. Then they were tenants, or sharecroppers, or farm workers; now America's national family, through its government, is trying to make them independent landowners.

This sort of social venture is by no means a new thing. Anyone at all familiar with the ways of immigrant groups in the United States knows that, in thousands of cases, settlers who have established themselves here, lend money to more recently arrived brothers and cousins, that they may get started, too. There is hardly an immigrant quarter in any large American city in which one may not find families of Polish, Italian, Jewish, Macedonian, Greek, or other European origins, that have been enabled to get on their feet by loans from relatives or neighbors. In such families the more advanced help their less advanced brothers.

That is one of the outstanding facts of contemporary American life, and that kind of co-operation is working very well. Here, on the La Forge Farms, our big American family is trying to do exactly that. We are all "chipping in," and trying to help our weaker brothers get on their feet again.

Backward Nation?

It must also be pointed out that such attempts at rehabilitation, through more equitable distribution of land, have been made in many European countries during the last two decades That was one of the outstanding measures taken by governments in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and elsewhere. Was it conceivable that the nation which above all others embodies government by the people, for the people, should remain back of the "backward nations" in rehabilitating people who had slipped or been pushed down!

The La Forge experiment is impressive The area has been divided into farms of equal value, as near as that was feasible, each containing an average of 67 acres On each has been erected a modest, not unattractive painted frame house, with a yard about it, with a barn, a well, a "storm cellar" and suitable out-buildings The "storm cellar" is really a rural "refrigerator" for the storing of food products. Credit also was provided for tools, furniture, and farm animals

In addition to all this, an excellent, though in no way luxurious, school was erected, which was combined with a community center. Likewise, a Community Co-operative was set up. In this matter, the colored problem was faced in a brave but not radical manner. Almost 40 per cent of the new La Forge landowners are Negroes. They have their own buildings for a school and community center, which are just as good as those of the white farmers. Also, they live in exactly the same kind of farm houses. That is, there is equality of opportunity, with segregation. La Forge does not pretend to be Utopia, nor an "ultimate" solution of problems. It is a practical attempt to rehabilitate dispossessed and distressed Americans. And it seems a very wise attempt.

Values Increase

Heretofore, the average worth of the personal property owned by each La Forge family was $28; now it is $1,475. Formerly there was no yearly balance of profits, only debts; now it is not less than $350 per family. The La Forgians used to raise two crops almost exclusively, wheat and cotton. Both were cash products, dependent for their value on market fluctuations, and they did not provide their producers a self-sufficing method of living. That is, they didn't give the farmer his food. The La Forgians, though living on rich soil, capable of producing almost all food, lived largely from store goods.

Now they raise things to live on, as well as other things to live from. They have balanced diets. Their pantries and "storm cellars" are usually stocked with large and varied supplies of wholesome foods. Cotton and wheat no longer crowd up to the very front and back doors of the houses; there are now lawns and flowers.

All this is very modest. Even prosaic. It has to do with pigs and cows and chickens and dust and mud. It involves hoeing weeds, chopping wood, washing clothes, canning tomatoes. Nothing even resembling a millennium has struck La Forge. These farm setups do not even approach those of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. You might drive through La Forge without noticing it. There is just an expanse of rich level land, with a hundred little white houses and barns dotted over it. But it means a completely new chance for those families.

Will it pay off, financially? That depends exclusively on the La Forgians. For more than five millenniums in world history, most creditors have made most of their profits from farm investments. With soil like this in New Madrid County, in a country like the U. S., the La Forge investment will be as sound as Gibraltar, if the La Forgians prove worthy, and we shall not be a single penny out of pocket for helping our weaker brothers. But will people so buffeted by the defeats and so used to failure, have the stamina and determination and individual character to make good?

A categorical answer cannot be given. I may say first that they actually are making good. So far most of them have measured up splendidly. Secondly, I may say, that I have watched many such experiments in Europe. I have personally seen thousands of cases in which landless peasants have received land. "La Forge Farms" are scattered all over lower Danubia. In some cases they failed. Peasants proved lazy, lacking in initiative, intemperate. They sold their animals and tools, mortgaged their property and descended again to the ranks of the dispossessed. Also, I have seen cases of glorious success.

Self-reliant Communities

As a rule, such re-settlement "colonies" in Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia became sturdy, thriving self-reliant communities. In addition to that, the number of cases of utterly destitute European peasants who have come to America, found a little credit and become self reliant, self respecting citizens, runs into the tens of millions. That story is written over the whole landscape of America. Where such multitudes in so many places have used such help to re-habilitate themselves, dare we expect less from our own American La Forgeans?

America is still a land of common men. This is truly the age of the common men. Can such a nation, in such an age, fail to try to help common men? The Japanese social experiment is execrable. The Soviet experiment is not freedom-bringing. The Nazi experiment is both tyranny and plunder. But something must be done. Mankind won't stand still. So, we Americans are experimenting. Our whole history is an experiment. State aid, such as is being given at La Forge may prove to be the surest way, to the invigorating reality of individual liberty in social co-operation.

Transportation 'Pool' Proposal Not Viewed Kindly by Truckers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—What about the trucks that don't go to the fighting front, those that form part of our home-front transportation system?

What with rubber and gasoline rationing, speed restrictions, and a flaring up of the old controversy with the railroads as to whether the latter should have exclusive rights to the long-haul freight business, the trucking industry has its hands full of problems today.

Two meaty reports bearing on this subject have served to underline its significance to the man in the street, and its place in post-war adjustments.

Today the trucking business stands as an integrated and responsible industry, though the railroads still claim that in many instances it provides unfair competition, and that it doesn't "pay its way" in taxes and through maintenance of its own right of way as do the rails.

At any rate the trucking business today is fighting harder than ever for full recognition, fighting particularly now against the pressure of war-born maladjustments.

Only recently released to the public is a confidential "memorandum to Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, chairman, Rubber Survey Committee," prepared by the Detroit Board of Commerce. That it was given consideration by the Baruch Committee is said to be indicated by the fact that, according to Leslie Allman, vice-president of the Fruehauf Trailer Company, "the thinking is quite similar" to that of the Committee's final report to President Roosevelt.

Specifically the report points out that trucks move 65 per cent of freight shipments into, and 69 per cent of freight shipments out of 741 war plants in Michigan; that more than 1,000,000 trucks, or one-fourth of the total, are used on farms in essential work; that 20 of our larger cities receive all of their milk by truck; and that in 68 large markets motor trucks haul 58.8 per cent of all livestock, in 12 markets 47 per cent of the fruit and vegetables, in 16 markets 97 per cent of live poultry and 66 per cent of eggs.

It is further noted that 7.3 per cent of all coal is shipped from the mines by truck, that railroads themselves use 94,000 trucks in terminal transfer, inter-city and store door delivery service.

With these and other facts the report develops the argument that rubber must and can be found, even if it means sacrifices elsewhere, to keep this essential truck system in operation. It holds that the ingredients are available, and that the materials can be spared for building the plants to make the rubber. It is contended that synthetic rubber plants with a capacity of 250,000 tons a year—enough to supply the 20,000,000 passenger cars and 5,000,000 trucks—would use only one-tenth of one per cent of our total annual capacity of steel.

Other Report

The other report, a study called "Transportation in the Public Interest," published by the National Highway Users Conference, deals not with the rubber question but the matter of competition in the transportation field.

In its conclusions this report takes exception to the argument advenced by Congress in the Transportation Act of 1940 that there are "inherent advantages" in each type of transportation.

"It is true," this report says, "that a characteristic may be superior in one when compared with others. For each individual service some type of transportation may have a distinctive fitness and economy; however, the determination thereof should be left with the consignor or consignee. For any legislative body or administrative tribunal to attempt the determination of the inherent advantages or fitness and economy of any type of transportation and by legislative enactment or regulation confine its operation to a specific field, is not in the public interest."

This leads into the question of whether the long-haul business should go chiefly to the railroads and the trucks fitted into the picture as handlers of the short hauls, which the railroads cannot handle as efficiently. The trucking people are not ready to accept this solution of the present transportation problem. They declare that a mileage limitation for trucks, being considered, they say, by the railroads as a suggestion for saving rubber, would set the motor transport business back 20 years.

Rationing

Meanwnile the need for efficient use of all available transport agencies continues to grow. The railroads have just reported that with much less equipment than ever before they have been handling the greatest freight and passenger business in their history. Some kind of passenger rationing is not impossible.

The Transportation Association of America, representing shippers but held by the trucking interests to be dominated by the railroads, has suggested a system of integrated transport, privately owned, in which there would be a series of "pools" of all forms of transportation. They insist this would not entail loss of financial or competitive "identity" of trucking lines, but the truck people have not taken kindly to the idea.

New Russian Play at Harvard—Morning Musicale—'The Firefly'

Afinogenov's 'Mashenka' Given First Performance in America

By L. A. Sloper

For the first time in America, and apparently for the first time outside Russia, the Radcliffe Idler and the Harvard Dramatic Club presented on Wednesday evening in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, the three-act play "Mashenka," by the Soviet dramatist Afinogenov, who was killed in the siege of Moscow a year ago. The production, incidentally, was the first ever to be given jointly by the Harvard and Radcliffe clubs.

The play is especially interesting as representative of the trend toward human values and away from doctrinaire preaching which seems to have marked Soviet art in the recent critical years. Rather sprawling in construction, the piece has charm, humor, and even tender sentiment.

True, the political angle is not neglected, but the emphasis is on the lasting human qualities which for a time appeared to be regarded by the Comintern as mere bourgeois illusion. The play even pokes fun at the more solemn mouthpieces of the party line.

* * *

"Mashenka" is not, to be sure, the first Soviet work of art to suggest that the Russians had not lost their sense of humor, their national pride, or their natural affections. The Supreme Council might condemn the symphonic music of Rachmaninoff as counter-revolutionary and detect a taint of capitalist corruption in an opera of Shostakovitch; but meanwhile the Russian movie makers and such writers as Kataev were assuring us that there was joy in living, even apart from committee meetings.

Nevertheless, "Mashenka," written while the guns roared and now delighting audiences all over the Soviet Union, is confirmation that whatever comes, the Russians will still be Russian.

The story of the play is simple. A 15-year-old girl, whose mother has remarried, comes to live with her paternal grandfather, a scholarly recluse who resents any interference with his ordered life. Gradually, she wins his affection, and he emerges from his seclusion to take an active part in building the new world. Along this thread are strung loosely various episodes of romance and human foible.

* * *

The production is excellent. Miss Stohl's direction is precisely in the spirit of the piece, and Mr. Thompson's settings are practical and effective. Wonder of wonders, the topographical relations of the two adjacent rooms shown are accurately preserved when the scenes are shifted—possibly for the first time in the history of the stage.

Many of the young players reveal talent. Anne Putnam is appealing and consistent in the name part. Mendy Weisgal, remembered for his remarkable character work last year in "The Inspector General," distinguishes himself in the role of the grandfather. Ivor Gorsky is an ebullient young lover, Jane Spencer is an attractive romantic lead, and Hibbard James is amusing as a philandering doctor. Victor Pentlarge contributes a clever sketch of an opinionated young Komsomol official, and Madeline Walker is a bouncing domestic.

'Mashenka'

Braftle Hall, Cambridge—The Radcliffe Idler and the Harvard Dramatic Club present Afinogenov's play, "Mashenka," directed by Phyllis Stohl, settings by Rolland Thompson, Dec. 2-4. First time in America. The cast:

Motya	Madeline Walker
Okayemov	Mendy Weisgal
Mashenka	Ann Putnam
Tumansky	Hibbard James
Victor	Charles Dean
Leonid	Ivor Gorsky
Nina	Jane Spencer
Loyda	Marilyn Whisman
Gala	Gloria Rockwood
Senya	Victor Pentlarge
Vera	Gertrude Wind

At the Exeter

Beginning today and continuing through Saturday films at the Exeter will be "Panama Hattie," with Ann Sothern and Red Skelton, and "Just Off Broadway," with Lloyd Nolan and Marjorie Weaver.

Vandamm

C. Aubrey Smith

As he will be seen in "Spring Again," Christmas night at the Plymouth.

Duo-Pianists In Recital At Hotel Statler

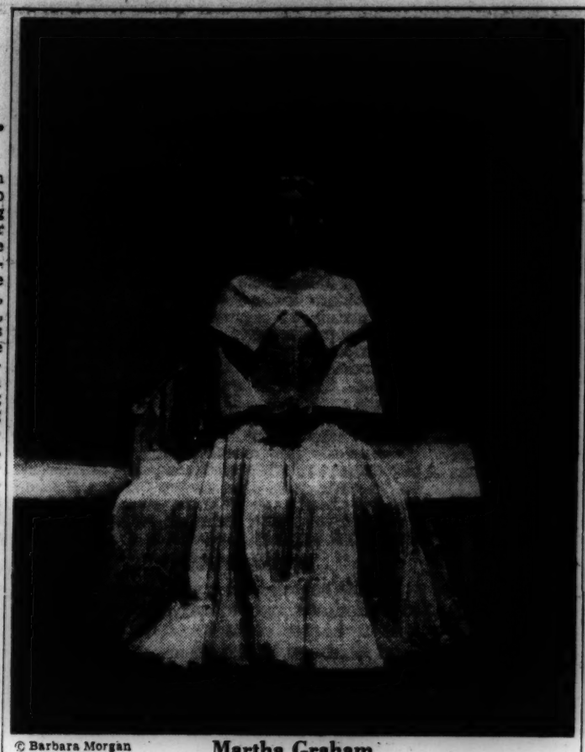
Mathematically, Victor Babin and Vitya Vronsky, pianists, who appeared in the Boston Morning Musicales in the Hotel Statler Ballroom yesterday, represent the addition rather than the multiplication table. With them, it is one plus one, instead of two times one, that makes two. In piano playing, these processes are by no means identical, though they may figure out equal. For in the Babin-Vronsky manner of performance, each piano remains a separate sonority; the pair of pianos does something else than combine into an instrument of doubled power. The idea, that is to say, of a couple of individualities is preserved. Conversation goes on, with question and answer, and with remark and repartee, or however we may like to describe the matter.

The Babin-Vronsky plan would seem to be that on which a two-piano concert has chief artistic justification, though it is rarely achieved, or even attempted. Perhaps in many cases the music is written by the composer, or transmogrified by the arranger, in such a way that inflation results where differentiation should prevail. But take the main pieces of yesterday morning's program, the executants handled them after a fashion that could hardly be regarded otherwise than precisely right.

The works thus set before the large company of listeners were a Sonata in C minor and Chorale, "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring," by Bach, as adapted by Babin; Sonata in D for two pianos (K448), by Mozart, and Fantasie, op. 5, by Rachmaninoff. A group of small things terminated the meeting, but Bach, Mozart, and Rachmaninoff best tested the technical capacity of the visitors, illustrated their method, and exhibited their gifts for interpretation.

When Mme. Vronsky sat at First Piano and Mr. Babin at Second, the distribution of roles was most convincingly correct. The bass, in that case, was very musically marked out by Mr. Babin, particularly in Bach. When places were shifted, however, Mme. Vronsky proved to have a good left hand herself. The Mozart Sonata, presumably little altered by editorial fixings-up, went off in a perfect duo style. For here, exchange fairly occurs, as of words. Form, moreover, is suited to two-piano means—not over-extended; so also is mood—a little under-serious. Then, the Rachmaninoff Fantasie, a pictorial piece, with its "Easter Bells" finale; two pianos, for some reason, are happily suited to scenic and romantic expression.

W. P. T.



© Barbara Morgan

Martha Graham

In "Letter to the World," an item of the program which she will present with her company in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, Monday evening.

Emma Otero Starring At The Majestic

The new production of Rudolph Friml's 30-year-old operetta, "The Firefly," which opened at the Majestic last night, is essentially a vehicle for Emma Otero, soprano soloist with the NBC Symphony Orchestra. It is so obviously designed as a suitable setting for the legitimate stage debut of this well-liked radio star, that it leaves somewhat the impression of a concert program—with musical comedy trimmings.

Miss Otero—a small and vivacious brunette — delighted the audience as she sang her way through the very tuneful score, which gives opportunity for a little coloratura skill, too. The high point in her performance, probably, was the continuously popular "Giannina Mia" and the "Donkey Serenade" which was added to the score for the screen production of "The Firefly." The latter, incidentally, had an entirely different, and more romantic, story. For good measure, in the final act, she added some numbers by other composers—in the manner of concert encores.

It's rather stretching a point to say even that the original book of "The Firefly" has been adapted for the new production. With various anachronisms, the story flits lightly and unconvincingly from Rio de Janeiro, where Axis spies compel a singing girl to ship as a cabin boy on an American yacht, to Bermuda, and then on to New York. The third act opens with a musical appeal to buy war bonds.

For humor, the piece depends largely on the first class pantomime work of Jack Good, leans slightly upon a boxing bout between diminutive Bobby Morris and a surprisingly hirsute individual, and relies to a small degree on vulgarity. The work of the other singers, the settings, and the dancing are all adequate, but not outstanding.

D. M.

'The Firefly'

At the Majestic—Revival of the operetta with music by Rudolf Friml and book and lyrics by Otto Harbach, staged under the direction of Barrie O'Daniels, with dances and ensembles directed by Boots McKenna. Presented by the Producing Associates, Inc. The cast includes:

Mrs. Van Dare	Olive Reeves Smith
Sybil	Ruth Bond
Geraldine	Helene Arthur
Lieut. Jack Temple	Gordon Gifford
Roger Thurston	Perry Askam
Jenkins	Jack Good
Dr. Frans	Leonard Ceeley
Chips	Bobby Morris
Dolores	Naomi Sanders
Pedro	Seymour Penzer
Nina	Emma Otero
Tony Colombo	Ruth Mitchell
Captain	George Dill
Police Officer	Richard Worth
Carlotta	Dorothea MacFarland
Killer McGee	Fred Catania
Diana Thurston	Barbara Blaine

Functional Art at Institute

An Exhibition of Useful and Decorative Objects will be on exhibition at The Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street, through Dec. 23. These articles of utility are brought within the $10-and-under range. A similar display was shown last year at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

We approach these exhibits with a domestic and practical eye. They show the variety of materials made accessible in recent years to the craftsman, and how persons of moderate means may come into possession of attractive articles of a type that was once classified as luxury and out of reach of the average budget. Only a dozen years ago we would look for such ceramics and glassware in special shops, the articles were manufactured in Sweden or Denmark, in Vienna or Paris. They were importations and highly prized.

Today we discern the influence of those fine ateliers that did so much pioneer work. The standardized product has benefited from the care and planning of artistic designers. Today we have the added advantage of newly compounded materials, of plastics and inexpensive glass and pottery. We note further the influence of cubism and abstraction; we observe the primitive and provincial accents. We find some designers given to conventional patterns, others to spontaneous effects. The bent glass shows an arbitrary handling of material; the glass embellished with a sand blasting process may be compared with the etched glassware of traditional usage.

The woodwork also shows an imaginative handling of material, with an appreciation for the fibrous texture and for the beauty of the lines of graining. Wood combines effectively with plastics. The plastic material is made more practical still by its light weight. Chromium is the metal favored in utility objects for the average buyer. There are plastic substitutes for metals, too.

Among textiles are some very piquant decorative fabrics made by a group known as the Folly Cove Designers. Textiles are developed from plastics. The kitchenware proves most captivating in concise and practical design. And finally the jewelry rounds out this repertoire, showing the deft touch and fertile imagination of a group of costume jewelry manufacturers directed by Charlotte Blodgett in the Bahamas. Shells, berries, seed, nuts are the basic materials from which these exotic personal ornaments are devised. They are entertaining and eye pleasing.

The Institute of Modern Art has assembled this display from a number of local specialty shops and from other dispensers of articles of utility, including Woolworth's. The exhibition helps to bridge the gap between the aesthetic of the museum and the material requirements of everyday. There are some who believe that art becomes denatured and dispensable when it is deprived of any functional application or association. The articles at the Institute show how the rarefied speculations of modern artists have influenced the patterns of innumerable objects unsuspectingly.

D. A.

On the Stage

A new Cole Porter musical show, "Something for the Boys," is to open at the Shubert Theater in Boston on Friday, Dec. 18. Ethel Merman heads a cast which includes Allan Jenkins of the movies, Paula Laurence, Betty Garrett, Frances Mercer, Betty Bruce, Bill Johnson, William Lynn, Anita Alvarez, William Callahan, and Jack Hartley. The book by Herbert and Dorothy Fields is about three persons brought together by the Court of Missing Heirs to learn that they have inherited a ranch near an army camp. Jack Cole is staging the dances, and Howard Bay has designed the settings. The show is being produced by Michael Todd.

* * *

Max Reinhardt, in Cambridge last night to see the American premiere of "Mashenka," revealed that he is leaving Hollywood to return to stage production in New York. According to his present plans, he will first present a new play by Irwin Shaw, which at present has the odd title of "Labor for the Wind," said to be derived from a Jewish proverb signifying work that is wasted, or perhaps windmill-tilting. This title, however, is subject to change. Plans for the production are tentative, and casting has not been started. Irwin Shaw's play, "The Gentle People," by the way, is said to be having a big success in Moscow just now.

* * *

Plans are going forward for production of the musical version of "Green Grow the Lilacs" and talk in New York now is that rehearsals may begin late this month or early in January. Oscar Hammerstein, it is said, has written the book and is at present at work on the lyrics.

* * *

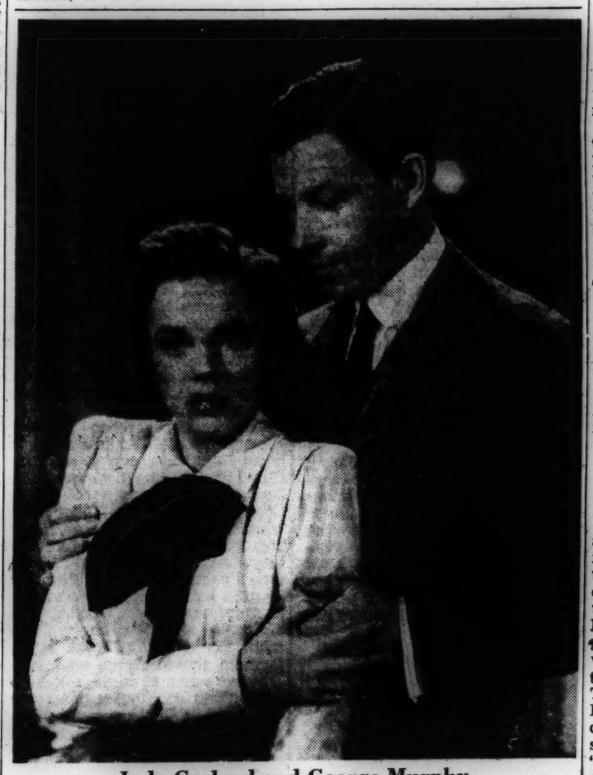
Thornton Wilder's "The Skin of Our Teeth" has turned into so much of a hit in New York that Fredric March and Florence Eldridge have agreed to omit performances of the play only on Dec. 24 and 25, though their contract stipulates that they can take off the week before Christmas.

On the Screen

Matt Moore reported at Metro last week for a role in "Half Pint Kid." This is his first appearance at this studio since 1934. He's returning to the screen after stage work.

* * *

José Iturbi, for the first time, will play a character role in a full-length feature. He will have a prominent role in Metro's "Private Miss Jones" with Kathryn Grayson, John Boles and Mary Astor. His New York apartment has been duplicated for the film. His living room and library, including copies of his bric-a-brac, are being reproduced.



Judy Garland and George Murphy

In "For Me and My Gal," held over at State and Orpheum

'El Penitente'

A third and shorter piece has been announced but not named for Martha Graham's program at Wellesley College (Alumnae Hall) on Monday evening. But judging from Miss Graham's customary method of program making, it is likely to be the very popular and successful "El Penitente."

This choice little miracle play is more than a curtain raiser in actual substance, yet serves justly as an opening ballet. Derived from the cult of the Penitents in the Mexicos—Old and New—, a primitive mixture of religion and superstition, it is used as a springboard for the artist's own flight of imagination, and it is done so tenderly, so reverently, that it exhales the essence of devotion. It is a dance play that is very nearly a prayer.

As three strolling players entering a village square the dancers come onstage carrying their properties with them. By a slight change of headdress or other accouterment Miss Graham becomes the Mary Figure—in the aspects of the Virgin, the Magdalen, the sorrowing Mother.

Erick Hawkins plays the Penitent—sinner and flagellant—and Merce Cunningham the Christ Figure. They pick up their properties, change portions of their costumes in full view of the audience, as they move in solemn performance of the Mystery, and at its close break into a joyous festival dance, three strolling players again.

This little gem, polished in every detail, including the music score by Louis Horst, instantaneously hit the mark in its first production at the Bennington Festival of 1940. But now it is warmed and seasoned by performance. It holds the spectator in its mood and leaves him enriched and exalted.

M. L.

New York Dance Notes

Three fortnightly lecture-recitals on Negro Ballet are being given in Studio 819, Carnegie Hall, by the new Negro Dance Company, of which Wilson Williams is director, prior to their forthcoming New York season. The first, "Negro Themes and Negro Ballets," with Sally Kamin as chairman, took place the afternoon of Nov. 22. The second, "Negro Music and the Dance," with Eugene Loring chairman, is scheduled for Dec. 6, same hour (5 p. m.); and the third, "Toward a Negro Ballet," with Anatole Chujoy chairman, for Dec. 20.

Lotte Lehmann

To sing Sunday afternoon, Dec. 13, at Jordan Hall.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEWS STATE & ORPHEUM — 30c 'Til 1 p. m. — Doors Orpheum 9:15 A.M. Open State 11:15 A.M. — JUDY GARLAND — For Me and My Gal — MURPHY — plus "The BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU" — Louis Weir at Organ—Loew's State Only!

EXETER — Ken. 7067 — ANN SOTHERN — RED SKELTON — "PANAMA HATTIE" — Lloyd Nolan—Marjorie Weaver — "JUST OFF BROADWAY" — Sun. "BAMBI"

UPTOWN — HUNT. & MASS. AVES. at SYMPHONY STA. — "TALES OF MANHATTAN" — LEON ERROL 'MEX. SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT' — FRI. "DESPERATE JOURNEY" and "BETWEEN US GIRLS"

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY — NOW — Fay BAINTER & Hugh HERBERT — "MRS. WIGGS of the CABBAGE PATCH" — Plus "Apache Trail"

NOW! METROPOLITAN — Bing • Bob • Dorothy — CROSBY • HOPE • LAMOUR — "ROAD TO MOROCCO" — Plus "Henry Aldrich, Editor"

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492 — FRIDAY 2:30—SATURDAY 8:15 — Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA — SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY Conductor — MARCELLE DENYA, Soprano — JENNIE TOUREL, Contralto

Aaron Richmond Presentation — SYMPHONY HALL—TICKETS TODAY — $1.10 to $2.75 at Box Office & Filene's — SUN. AFT., 3:30 — CROOKS — AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR TENOR

(BOSTON STAGE)

PLYMOUTH THEATRE — LAST WEEK! — ANGEL STREET — MATINEE TODAY, 2:30 P. M. — with Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath — EVES. 55c to $2.20. MATS. THURS. AND SAT. 55c to $1.65. SAT. EVE. 55c to $2.75.

WILBUR • 6th Week—Eves. 8:30 — MAT. SAT. 2:30 P. M. — "Not to Be Missed"—POST — Junior Miss — EVES.: 55c to $2.75; WED. MAT.: 55c to $1.65 SAT. MAT.: 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

MAJESTIC • EVES. 8:30 • MAT. SAT. — First Boston Appearance of — Emma Otero — POPULAR N. B. C. SINGING STAR — IN THE FIREFLY — Rudolf Friml's Noted Operetta — Book and Lyrics by Otto Harbach — EVES.: 55c to $2.75; WED. & SAT. MATS.: 55c to $1.65 (TAX INCL.)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY — FOOTLIGHT SERENADE — I LIVE ON DANGER — Starting Sunday—"PANAMA HATTIE" — "HERE WE GO AGAIN"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

BETTY GRABLE • JOHN PAYNE — CARMEN MIRANDA • HARRY JAMES — CESAR ROMERO — SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES — TECHNICOLOR — PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW — ROXY — 7th Ave. 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — 50th St. & 6th Ave. — FRED ASTAIRE • RITA HAYWORTH — "You Were Never Lovelier" — Music by Jerome Kern • A Columbia Picture — GALA STAGE REVUE • SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — 1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Civic 6-4600

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER — 2ND YEAR — Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK — BLITHE SPIRIT — NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY — BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit. It is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE — BROCK PEMBERTON presents — JANIE — Season's Laugh Success! — by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams — Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY — HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BRY. 9-3970 — 200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy"—*Watts, H. Trib.* — JUNIOR MISS — LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4266 — Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40, Sun. 3 P. M. — 280 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

4th Year! — "A PERFECT COMEDY" —*ATKINSON, Times* — LIFE WITH FATHER — with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY — EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 300 Seats at $1.10 — Evgs. 8:40, Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40 — Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor — 50c to $1.50 at all Performances ex- | Plus cept Sat. Eves. 55c to $2.80 | Tax — Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present — STARS ON ICE — CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474 — Eves. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. — No Mon. Perf. — Mail Orders Filled

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents — FLORA ROBSON in THE DAMASK CHEEK — A NEW COMEDY — By JOHN van DRUTEN and LLOYD MORRIS — PLAYHOUSE, 48th St. E. of Broadway. Eves. 8:35 — Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:35

"The foremost play of the season."—ATKINSON, Times — The Playwrights' Company presents — THE EVE OF ST. MARK — A New Play by MAXWELL ANDERSON — Cast of 23 including ALINE MacMAHON — CORT, 48 St. E. of B'y. Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $2.20 — 251 Seats $1.10. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40, $1.10-2.75 — Seats selling for next 8 weeks. Mail Orders Filled.

"An engaging comedy"—NICHOLS, Times — HERMAN SHUMLIN presents — THE GREAT BIG DOORSTEP — A New Comedy — By FRANCES GOODRICH & ALBERT HACKETT — (From the Novel by E. P. O'DONNELL) — with Dorothy GISH • Louis CALHERN — MOROSCO Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-8330 — Evgs. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Mail Orders Filled

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents — TALLULAH BANKHEAD, FREDRIC MARCH, FLORENCE ELDRIDGE — THE SKIN OF OUR TEETH — A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER — WITH A COMPANY OF 40 and FLORENCE REED — PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-9158 — Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40.

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION — PHILIP BARRY'S NEW COMEDY — WITHOUT LOVE — with KATHARINE HEPBURN, ELLIOTT NUGENT — ST. JAMES Thea., 44th St. W. of B'way — Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:40

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton, featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorof and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Ribert Allen, Catherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Colonial—"The Sun Field," comedy dramatization by Milton Lasarus. Joel Thomas Ashley, starring. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30 (Last week).

Shubert—"The Willow and I," by John Patrick, featuring Martha Scott. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"The Firefly," by Rudolph Friml. Book and lyrics by Otto Harbach. Starring Emma Otero. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Playhouse—"The Second Man," by N. S. Behrman. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Mashenka," Russian drama presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club. 8:30.

Music

Women's City Club—Concert by the Boston Society of Early Music, presenting the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments, assisted by Olga Averino, soprano, and Norman Glass, cellist. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Marcelle Denya, soprano soloist, and the Radcliffe Choral Society assisting. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Monster and the Girl." 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40. "Mad Doctor." 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:45.

Exeter—"News and Soldiers are Tough." 2:05, 5, 8. "Just Off Broadway." Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. "Panama Hattie." Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 3:45, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Fay Bainter, Hugh Herbert. 1, 3:30, 6:40, 9:30. "Apache Trail." Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 11:45 a. m., 3:35, 5:50, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"Inside of Britain." Leslie Howard. 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45. "Hidden Hunger." 1, 3:25, 5:55, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—"Get Hep to Love." Robert Paige, Jane Frazee. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:40.

Kenmore—"Cheers for Miss Bishop." Martha Scott, William Gargan. 3, 6:20, 9:35. "Go West." Marx Bros. 1, 4:40, 8.

Metropolitan — "Road to Morocco." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich, Editor." Jimmy Lydon. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Normandie—"Stand By All Networks." 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:50, 8:50. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:25, 10:20.

Old South Newsreel Theater—"Spirit of Annapolis," "So You Want to Give Up Smoking." "America's Battle of Beauty," "Alona of Sarong Seas," "Kaltenborn and McCrary," latest news and shorts. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. "The Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

Paramount—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Hugh Herbert. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:50. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

RKO-Boston — "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:10, 8, 10:30. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:30, 6:29, 9:10.

Scollay — "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee, 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Careful, Soft Shoulders." 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Brooklyn Orchid," featuring Marjorie Woodworth. "Popular Science," "Japanese Relocation," "Travel to Alaska," "Show Horse." "Song of Victory." "Stranger Than Fiction," "No Greater Glory," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Sunday continuous 1-11 p. m.

State—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 12:41, 3:55, 7:08, 10:15. "The Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 11:30 a. m., 2:44, 5:50, 9:04.

Telepix — "Food — Weapon of Conquest." "India Today." "Ossie Nelson and Band." "Japanese Relocation." "Harvard-Yale Boat Race." "Tales of the Vienna Woods." Disney Cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Daring Young Man." Joe E. Brown. 9:40 a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:10, 7:35, 10:05. "Traitor Within." Donald M. Barry, Jean Parker. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:05, 6:03, 8:55.

Tremont—"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." 10:50 a. m., 3:05, 7:30. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 9:10, 11:10 a. m., 5:35, 10.

Uptown—"Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:20, 4:50, 8:25. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. 2:25, 6, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:20, 10. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:20, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. "Top Sergeant," Leo Carrillo. 2, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Wolfman," Claude Rains. "Shepherd of the Ozarks." 3. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "I Live on Danger." 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 2:40, 5:40, 9:40. "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

Coolidge: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell, John Shepperd.

Cleveland Circle: "Joan of Ozarks," Judy Canova. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 2, 8.

University: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable, Victor Mature. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Saboteur Squad," Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris. "Call of the Canyon," Gene Autry. 3, 7.

Strand: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. 2:36, 9:30. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:35, 7:55.

Codman Square: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 3:06, 9:06. "Pierre of the Plains," Ruth Hussey. 1:50, 7:50.

Upham's Corner: "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2:10, 5:10, 8. "Skylark," Claudette Colbert. 12:15, 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 3:11, 8:19. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 2:10, 7, 9:55.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Panther's Claw," Sidney Blackmer. 2:10, 8:10. "The Mad Monster," Johnny Downs. 3:30, 9:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Invisible Agent," Jon Hall, Ilona Massey. 2:30, 8:15. "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 3:50, 9:35.

MALDEN—Granada: "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 3:21, 6:31, 9:41.

Maplewood: "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colonna, Ann Miller. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 7:30.

Orpheum: "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin Patricia Dane. 1:55, 7, 9:55. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 3:10, 8:20.

Strand: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, G. Miller. 3:15, 8:30. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 1:55, 6:55, 10.

Mystic: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 3:35, 8:28. "Meet the Stewarts." 2:05, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature, John Payne. 3:45, 8:30. "Mokey," Dan Dailey. 2:30, 6:40, 9:55.

Square: "Gentlemen at Heart," Carole Landis, Cesar Romero. 3, 4:55, 7:45. "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 12:30, 2:10, 6:05, 9:05.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "Youth on Parade." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore, Phillip Dorn. "Halfway to Shanghai," Kent Taylor, Irene Hervey. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Charlie McCarthy. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Submarine Raider," John Howard. "Criminal Investigator." 2, 8.

Strand: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. "The World at War." 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. "The World at War." 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "Edgar Allan Poe." 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Joseph Allen, Jr. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "Not a Ladies' Man," Paul Kelly, Fay Wray. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "Mad Martindales," Jane Withers. 2, 7:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autry. 2:05, 7:53. "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 3:34, 9:19.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Pied Piper." Monty Woolley. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen." William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays. 2, 7:53.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Holiday Inn." Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, December 3, 1942

A Thursday Page

Mounted Messenger

By Cornelia Meigs

Author of "Vanquished Island," "Call of the Mountain," "The Scarlet Oak," etc.

Chapter One

Mistress Allen put down the spelling book and said in her timid little voice, "Now children."

That meant that school was over for the day and that everyone was to go out quietly. They tried, indeed they tried, to go quietly, but what began with sedate steps in time to Mistress Allen's "one, two, three," ended at the door, with a wild rush to get out into the last brightness of the January afternoon. At least, every boy and girl, passing her desk, stopped to duck his head or bend her knees in what was meant to be a bow or a curtsey, while each muttered as rapidly as possible, "Good day, Mistress Allen," and was off and away.

Prudence Wetheral's seat was nearest to the teacher's desk, so that she was the last in the line. She ducked her curtsey and darted to the door, where stood her friend Anne Powell.

"Hurry, Prudence," Anne said. "Your brother is waiting to speak to you. But he won't come in the gate, not with all these girls about."

Prue ran nimbly. Her brother Tom had taught her, when they had games together, that she must learn to be fleet footed if she ever hoped to keep up with him. Tom was, indeed, standing just outside the gate of the school yard; Tom was sixteen and had not yet made up his mind to have much to do with girls, even if they were eleven, Prue's age and that of her friends.

The branches of the cherry tree hung down and brushed the top of her brown touseled head and the shoulders of his butternut dyed coat. Tom's eyes were gleaming blue, his feet and hands were big. But his coat, though it was worn threadbare, fitted him as though the best tailor in Philadelphia had made it. Mistress Wetheral, managed always to find time to make her children's clothes and fit them perfectly.

"I stopped because Mother wanted me to give you a message," Tom said. "She wants you to ask Mistress Bartram, on the way home, how much butter she will want. Mother doesn't know how much to churn."

His sister nodded quickly. "Yes, I will. I was going the short way home anyway." She looked up at him, hesitated a moment and said, "Tom, what's the matter?"

Tom's Plans

A quiver went over his face, lean and firm and brown though it was. In the little silence, Prue could hear the branches of the tree shaking in the wind, in the wet sea wind that came up the Delaware and was blowing high over the roofs and spires of Philadelphia, rolling up the valley of the smaller Schuylkill, over the fields and low houses and spreading fruit trees.

Tom spoke, very low.

"Prudence, I'm going away. I don't seem to take heed, any more, when Mother says that sixteen is too young to go out into the world. There's other work to do besides staying on the farm and seeing things done the same way, hearing the same things said in the same words as they have been done and said in seaboard Pennsylvania for nearly a hundred years. I'm going, I tell you. I'm going."

"But where?" she cried wildly.

"I'm going west, away from this sheltered country. There are lands that lie at the foot of the westward mountains, where there are green forests, and rushing rivers, and rich smooth meadows along their banks. I've dreamed of such places a thousand times."

Prudence shivered. There was not much use in arguing with Tom, yet at least she could object practically. "But you know you can't go alone."

"No." Her protest did not disturb Tom. "This very morning, down by the market square, I fell into talk with a Mr. Giles Rickman—do you remember him, he came once to buy corn from Mother, but she was out and only old Reuben was there. He remembered me too. He was getting supplies and loading a wagon, he and his wife and two more were making ready to move west. He said I might go with them, that he would hire me to help take care of the horses. You see, Prue, how easy it is. A fellow thinks he will go, and there is the chance, all ready before him."

"But not with Giles Rickman," Prudence cried wildly. "Oh, I remember him, he was a harsh man with a cruel face and he laid the whip over the backs of his horses when they already had too heavy a load. And he offered you the place the minute he saw you, only because no one else would take it. Oh Tom, think what you are doing."

Her voice faltered, for she knew that obstinate look on Tom's face, and had learned that when he was in that mood no one could move him. The others, Anne Powell and all the rest, had gone out by the other gate and had scattered for the homeward walk. The two stood there alone and she could do nothing, nothing at all, as he swung on his heels and tramped away, his face toward the ferry. She could see the breadth of the Schuylkill River blue beyond him and the little flat boat coming across, like a spider with its long sweeps of oars carrying it over the water. Would it be of any use to run after him, to cry out that he must not, he must not go? No, she knew Tom.

Her mother was away for the whole of the day, she knew, and there would only be old Reuben at home, pottering among the strawberry rows. He could not do anything. Tom had weighed it all. He knew, as well as she did, how their mother worked and worried to manage the farm. Tom did not mind the hard, bare life, he minded the sameness and the dullness and the thought that he might work all his life on that little patch of land across the river from Philadelphia.

This was the year 1755, the lands of eastern Pennsylvania were settled and quiet, there was no longer that chance of adventure everywhere as there had been when the colony was new. When boys like Tom grew discontented, they thought of one of two things, running away to sea, or journeying westward. Prudence knew that his mind was full of high dreams of what he would do for his mother and for her, once he had won to success in his new life. But what a way to begin it for impatient, headlong Tom, planning to set off with a stranger of whom they knew nothing except that he was a harsh man!

She had set off homeward now, walking slowly and then faster and faster. The knowledge that she alone was in Tom's secret, and that she alone must do something to stop him at first made her feet heavy and her footsteps lag more and more. Then a sudden idea came to her, a hope. She was to stop and ask Mistress Bartram about butter, but if Mr. John Bartram were there, even if he were busy, she could ask him. He was kind and mild and gentle, but certainly he would be able to think of something. His eyes were so clear and quiet as he always greeted her with the same words, "Good morning to thee, Prudence Wetheral. Is all well at thy house?" No, today all was not well and he might be able to tell her what to do.

Bartram's Gardens

The short way home lay along the path by the river, with the wind blowing in her face and the ripples of the swift stream running along beside her. When she reached the little dark shed at the edge of the water which held Mr. Bartram's cider mill, she turned up the slope to pass through the gardens. The grass was smooth, with streaks of snow upon it, though the last sunshine of the January day still shed mild warmth upon the waiting earth. And there were buds showing like beads along the twigs of some of the trees, for things came to flower and leaf early here in Bartram's Gardens.

In all Pennsylvania, in all the colonies there was no place like it, for Mr. John Bartram, a Quaker farmer boy, had become so much interested in botany and the study of all the strange plants of the world, that he had planted these acres beside the Schuylkill with all the rare and exciting growing things that would flourish in this climate.

Sailors coming to the port of Philadelphia were friends of John Bartram and brought him seeds and slips from far countries on the other side of the world. Plain quiet Mr. Bartram had been appointed botanist to the King of England and in his potting shed there hung a board with a painted lion and unicorn and the words, "By special appointment to His Majesty King George the Third." His royal employer was very far away but John Bartram worked for him conscientiously, gathering seeds and plants, traveling to the far southern colonies, going through the woods and down the rivers of the western frontier, to observe and to write reports on mosses and flowers and trees.

By the time Prudence came up the stretch of the path, she was almost running, so anxious was she to put her question to Mr. Bartram, how to keep Tom—she stopped suddenly. She had not thought of there being visitors. But Mr. Bartram had a guest, they had been walking through the garden and had stopped for talk under the big cypress tree. She drew back, but after one glance at the short stout figure in the plain coat she drew a breath of relief. It was all right, she could speak, this man was only Mr. Benjamin Franklin.

It did not seem disrespectful to speak of him so, even though she knew perfectly well that Mr. Franklin was already beginning to be the most talked of man in Philadelphia. Everyone seemed to know him, to recognize everywhere his stocky figure, his broad forehead and pouting upper lip. He was a warm friend and admirer of Mr. Bartram and came often to see him. Other men sought out John Bartram, too, and it might even have been one of the governing officers of Pennsylvania, or a messenger bringing orders from the Royal Botanist in London, who stood there in talk with him. So that, when it was only an old and kindly friend who always had a smile for young Mistress Prudence Wetheral, it was a relief to recognize Mr. Franklin.

If she could only tell him of Tom's reckless desire—but no, he was too deep in talk with John Bartram. She could not interrupt either of them. But fortunately Mr. Bartram wanted something and turned to her with a greeting and a request.

"Prudence, will thee go in and ask Mistress Bartram for the book which we were to lend Mr. Franklin? She will find it on my desk, under the letters from Mr. Peter Collinson."

Prue went willingly, delivered her message from her mother to Mistress Bartram and came back presently bearing the book. The two men were still standing under the tree, so deep in argument, that they had not taken a step toward the outer gate for which Mr. Franklin was evidently bound. John Bartram was speaking with force and anxiety in his tone. "I tell thee, friend, that this time thee has undertaken more than thee can really finish."

The King's Postmaster

"But listen to me," Mr. Franklin returned hastily. "Can you blame a man for wanting to take up a task where there has been such waste, such confusion, such disarray? Who would not long to lay hands upon such a muddled matter? I have long wanted to do just this thing, to set the King's mail service in proper order, and see our letters carried safely and quickly to every corner of our thirteen colonies."

He spoke with excitement and thumped his cane upon the ground, but John Bartram was placid and not convinced. "And is just a matter of a few letters sent to far-off colonies so important a thing?" he asked.

Mr. Franklin had seen that Prudence stood waiting and he took the book from her hand, "Our friend here does not think very greatly of my new enterprise," he said to her, his eyes twinkling. Though he spoke to her she knew that he was really still arguing with Mr. Bartram. "He is not impressed by hearing that plain Mr. Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia is Postmaster not only for Pennsylvania but for the whole thirteen colonies. He does not know that we are beginning to be ready now to send our messengers over all the post roads, northward to New York and Boston and even Montreal, to travel in spite of rain and storm and snow, and bring speedy reports of all things as they occur. He does not know that we will send our brave lads west, to carry to our settlements out along the Susquehanna and at the foot of the Blue Mountains that news of the home country which most of the men and all the women are sick to hear. And as for the southward way—"

John Bartram interrupted him. "Thy talk is very fine, Ben," he said, "but where is thee going to find these post boys, the brave and trusty lads to take these perilous journeys for thee. Thee says thyself that the whole plan will stand or fall by the quality of the post riders, by their promptness, their honesty and their courage."

Benjamin Franklin's face lost something of its gay and hopeful look. "There you say truth, John," he admitted. "It is hard indeed to find those who have steady enough heads to be trusted, and yet who are young enough and of adventurous spirit for such an undertaking. I have one for the northward route, and one to ride south, but for the road westward — there I am still at a loss."

It was here that Prudence Wetherel forgot the manners which her mother had so patiently taught her, and committed the unpardonable offense of interrupting older persons when they were talking.

"O Mr. Franklin," she cried. "I have a brother who — who —

She realized what she had done and could not go on, but Benjamin Franklin bent upon her a steady and thoughtful stare.

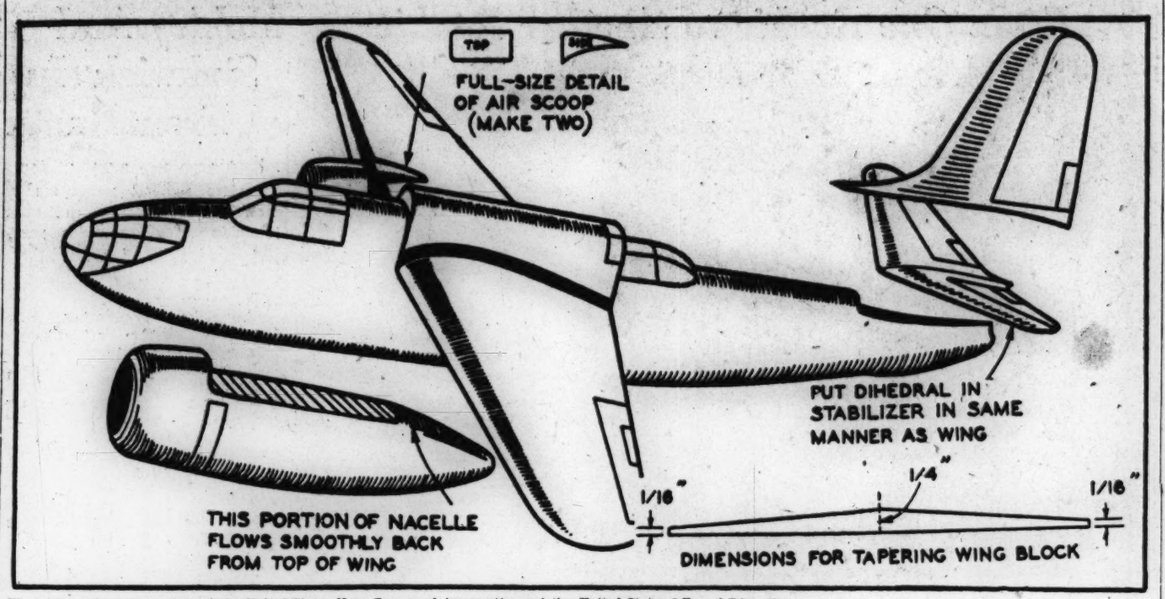
"To be sure," he said. "To be sure. Your brother Tom."

Mr. John Bartram put in a word. "The boy has traveled with me, on some of my short journeys to look for birds and plants. He is of a bold spirit, but one can trust him."

Benjamin Franklin spoke quickly, "Send for him, my dear."

The words were hardly said before Prudence was away along the garden path, running as though with wings upon her feet.

(To be continued next Thursday)


TOP
SIDE
FULL-SIZE DETAIL OF AIR SCOOP (MAKE TWO)
PUT DIHEDRAL IN STABILIZER IN SAME MANNER AS WING
1/16"
1/4"
1/16"
THIS PORTION OF NACELLE FLOWS SMOOTHLY BACK FROM TOP OF WING
DIMENSIONS FOR TAPERING WING BLOCK

Illustrations through courtesy of the United States Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and the United States Office of Education

Assembling the "Boston."

Juncos Are Winter Visitors

During migration there are always a few birds to arrive early. These early birds remind me of people who always make a point of being punctual, while stragglers —birds that have separated from the main flock—remind me of people who always procrastinate.

As early as the first of September I saw two juncos fly up ahead of me as I walked through my neighbor's orchard. Possibly they had been only as far north as my childhood home in Maine, and that may have accounted for their early return rather than their nature.

Somehow, I was more conscious than ever of those white outer tail-feathers and I said to myself, "Why, after all, there is something distinctive, even patriotic, about these little gray and white birds for they show a Victory V every time they fly."

Juncos are demure in their demeanor—they make one think of quiet-voiced Quaker ladies—but they are, nevertheless, sociable in their habits. In winter, certain birds feed early and then disappear for a while, but juncos are an exception; one, or more, may be seen at our feeding stations at any hour of the day.

During severe storms juncos seek the shelter of the open porch. Often the floor and furniture are covered with these active little birds. They make cheerful companions at such times, for they keep up a soft conversational chatter while feeding, which is very harmonious.

Many times, in the fields and pastures of Maine, my sister and I have discovered, accidentally, the ground nests of juncos, but observations, later, were sadly disappointing as the nests invariably had been scratched to pieces by some enemy; probably a nocturnal visitor.

Ornithologists report that juncos are of real value and do much good by destroying insects of the forests which are very destructive to growing trees.

Laura Raymond Strickland

Do You Need Help?

In this series are the bombers and fighting planes that many boys and girls who read the page For Young People wrote in to ask us to publish. We hope you are enjoying building them.

If you run into any problem or need more information about building the models, write to us. We shall be glad to help you in any way we can. Address your letters to:

Model Airplanes,
Junior Department,
The Christian Science Monitor,
One, Norway Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

'Boston'—Fastest Bomber of All

Know Your Fighting Aircraft—6

By Freeman Cleaves

A fast-moving rakish light bomber which has proven its worth in raids over German industrial cities and against enemy forces in Africa is the Douglas A-20A, which the Royal Air Force has named the "Boston."

Fleets of Bostons have performed brilliantly wherever they have been sent. Powered by two Wright Cyclone engines, this Douglas-made craft is the fastest bomber in the world. The Boston is heavily armed, with machine guns in the nose, a power-driven gun turret amidship, and a belly port gun in the bottom of the fuselage.

The full-scale Boston has a span of 61 feet 4 inches, and is 47 feet 7 inches long. It is a monoplane of the mid-wing type, although the wing is placed rather high. Leading edges are straight, and trailing edges sweep forward to narrow rounded tips. The trim fuselage has a long hump-back to accommodate the gun turret and a crew of three. Engine nacelles are mounted beneath the wings, extending behind the trailing edge. Note the pronounced dihedral in the stabilizer-elevator, and the high fin and rudder.

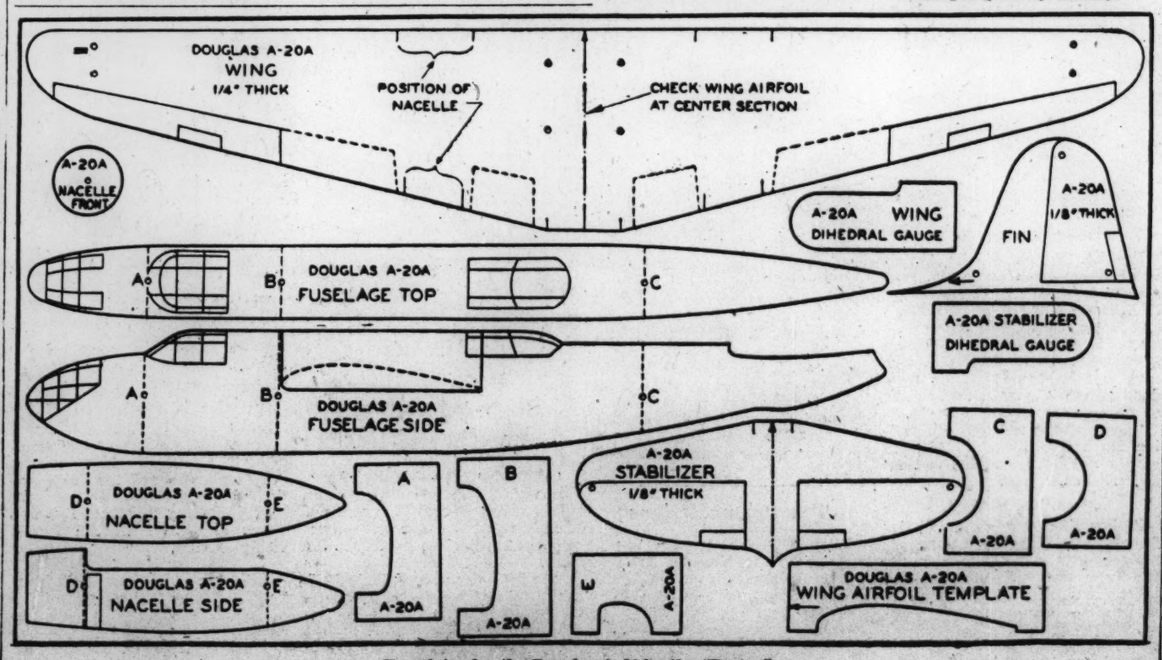
To build the Boston to a scale of 1 to 72, with a span of 10 7/32 inches, the following materials are needed:

Fuselage block—⅞ inch by 1⅜ inch by 8 inches. Wing strip—¼ inch by 2 inches by 10½ inches. Tail piece—⅛ inch by 1½ inches by 6 inches. Engine nacelles (two) —1 inch by 1 inch by 3⅛ inches. Air scoops—3/16" inch thick.

The template patterns shown here are at a scale of 1 to 108. To enlarge them to a scale of 1 to 72, trace the patterns through carbon paper onto a sheet of graph paper, then draw the dimensions on other sheets of graph paper, increasing every two units of measurement covered, by one more unit and keeping all parts in the same proportion.

Next Thursday we shall build a Heinkel ME. 111, the famous German bomber which helped to conquer France, Poland and the Low Countries.

(This is the sixth of a series of 12 articles that are appearing on the page For Young People every Thursday.)



Templates for the Douglas A-20A—the "Boston"

Our Mail Bag

Daniel F., of Chicago, Illinois, would like to correspond with boys through the Mail Bag. He is in the seventh grade and has learned about New Zealand in geography, so would like especially to hear from boys there. He lived in Honduras for three years and learned to speak Spanish, but has no one to speak it with in this country. He is very much interested in stamp collecting and enjoys craft work. He is making a bead belt, working Indian signs and the American flag into it.

"I should like very much to correspond with girls of my age in Scotland." writes Helen F. (14), of Washington, D. C. "I have done almost everything in the way of hobbies, from collecting dolls to dogs. I am rather interested at present in airplanes.

"I have a Boston bull dog, 10 years old; an African gray parrot, 44 years old; and two canary birds. Daddy says all we need is a monkey and we could charge 25 cents admission.

"I love to walk and, although it sounds strange, my favorite walk is in the rain, through a park around the corner from me. I live in the oldest part of Washington, called Georgetown."

Nancy Jane G. (16), of Chicago. Illinois, would like to correspond with girls of her age anywhere, especially in Great Britain.

"I am a junior in high school and especially like horseback riding, attending movies, and reading," she writes.

Carol Jeanne J. (14), of Woods Cross, Utah, would like to correspond with girls anywhere.

"I am in the ninth grade in junior high," she writes. "I like music; I play the piano and violin. My favorite subjects in school are English, orchestra and art. I like to read and am fond of poetry. I go swimming and bicycling quite often."

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Young people writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Hobby Enthusiasts

Alice Botelho and Sunshine Kidd

Our hobbyists today are Alice Botelho, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and Sunshine Kidd, of Ruston, Louisiana.

Drawing for Fun

I have liked to draw ever since I can remember, and I still have many of my first attempts at this. In grammar school I was always interested in making the posters for holiday plays.

My first attempts were somewhat amusing, in that my drawings were all out of proportion. Since then, through the teaching of my school instructors, I have improved somewhat.

I have done a little painting but my best sketches are in pencil or ink. I also like to make cartoons, the ideas for which I obtain from newspapers and books. Recently I decided that I would keep a scrapbook of my drawings. They have proved a great help to me. By looking through this book I can follow my progress and improvement. I can also learn by glancing at their sketchings, not to make the same mistakes that I have made in others.

The art course provided for pupils in the high school was a great help to me. I took it for two years and my improvement after that was easily seen. Although they taught little sketching of faces I learned much about proportion of parts and about letter printing.

So far I have not been able to take a course in an art school, but I hope to do so. I would like to end up with a position in advertising for newspapers and magazines. If I succeed in doing this I know I shall be happy in my work, and my hobby will have proved its value to me.

Alice Botelho

Happiness With Hobbies

I have many hobbies but they all go under the major name of "Hobbying." My main hobby is collecting, second is writing stories and poetry, and third is writing to people in many parts of the world. In a different group, I have favorite sports that I take part in.

In the field of collecting I collect novelty pins and have some from many states and from Ireland and the Indies. I have some pins that are quite novelties. I also collect scenery cards and I have cards from the forty-eight states and many foreign countries. The third thing I collect is match covers, and I'm proud to say that I have as many foreign covers as I do American ones. Some of the American ones are from famous places. I am now trying to cover my walls in my room (it's my Hobby Room) with match covers.

I collect snapshots and have in my possession many beautiful scenes of the wild coastal scenes, etc., from Java, the Philippines, India and others. I have pictures of people from these places, too. Last but certainly not least in collecting is my stamp collection. I have never purchased a stamp and I have a very satisfying collection.

I like most kinds of sports and like to play badminton, tennis, ping-pong, basketball, and I'm yearning to learn how to play golf. I like hikes and like to ride bicycles.

In other words, everything I do is centered around hobbies. If you make your work a hobby—it runs along more smoothly. I get so happy over my hobbies at times that I have to tell someone of them. Life is much happier with hobbies.

Sunshine Kidd

Write About Your Hobby

How much do you enjoy your hobby? Write us a letter about it—200 words or so. If yours is among the best hobby letters we receive, we will publish it in the Hobby Column and send you a check for $1 or $2. This invitation is extended to young people who are not over the usual college age and who enjoy sharing their hobby enthusiasm with other girls and boys.

This is not a school project, and we cannot consider papers that are prompted by work in English classes. Manuscripts that are not accepted cannot be returned unless stamped addressed envelopes are enclosed.

Address your letters to:

Hobbies,
Junior Department,
The Christian Science Monitor,
One, Norway Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Everett Shinn's edition of
THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS
The perfect introduction to our Winston books for young people for 1942. The beloved illustrator of "A Christmas Carol" makes an old favorite live again, as a Christmas remembrance for all ages. Pictures in full color. $1.25.

For Very Young Readers (6-12)

Walter de la Mare's **MR. BUMPS AND HIS MONKEY**
Dorothy P. Lathrop has illustrated this utterly fascinating story about the world's most wonderful monkey and his jolly sailor-friend. *Ages 6-10.* $2.00.

Fay Inchfawn's **WHO GOES TO THE WOOD**
All the charm of *The Wind in the Willows* is in this tale of a duck who writes poetry and a mouse who keeps house—until a strange "Whatever-It-Was" enters their lives. Illustrated by Diana Thorne. *Ages 9-12.* $2.00.

Meg Wohlberg's **LITTLE BIMBO AND THE LION**
A grand "trick" book—every imaginative youngster will be delighted with Bimbo's rolling eyes, his elephant, monkey, and lion that actually comes out of the cage! *Ages 5-8.* $1.00.

Peter Wells' **MR. TOOTWHISTLE'S INVENTION**
Young train enthusiasts will love this hilarious story of how the owner of the first railroad hit upon a way to keep the cows off the track. *Ages 6-10.* $1.00.

STORY PARADE RAINBOW BOOK
The seventh of these famous annual selections of outstanding stories and poems from STORY PARADE magazine, illustrated by leading artists. *Ages 9-12.* $2.00.

For Teen Age Readers (12-up)

WHEN THE TYPHOON BLOWS
By Elizabeth Foreman Lewis. This is invincible China for the teen age! How a Chinese lad and his grandfather helped resist the Jap invaders. 12-16. $2.00.

PERILOUS ISLAND
By Frederic Arnold Kummer. Newest book of high adventure by this favorite young people's author. Two boys mining gold in Alaska—and a Jap invasion *before* Pearl Harbor! 12-16. $2.00.

GUNSMITH'S BOY
By Herbert Best. How Seth Ellis, 14-year-old gunsmith's apprentice, helped defend his New York State village in the dangerous days of 1816. 12-16. $2.00.

JUNGLE HAVEN
By Albert Stillman. Two boys and their tutor escape dictator-ridden Europe—to lead a Robinson Crusoe-like existence in the jungles of the upper Amazon! 12-16. $2.00.

TRAILER TRIO
By Emma Atkins Jacobs. The inspiring odyssey of two brave girls and their brother who left their dust-ridden farm to find romance and adventure out West. For teen age girls. $2.00.

SPIKE OF SWIFT RIVER
By Jack O'Brien. A red-blooded tale by the author of the famous Silver Chief stories—about a lasting friendship between two outcasts, dog and man, in the northwoods logging country. 9-15. $2.00.

GABRIEL AND THE ANGELS
By Theresa Townsend. A moving love story for both adults and young people—of a minister's son who was neither plaster saint nor gilded angel, but all boy! $2.00.

THE CITADEL OF A HUNDRED STAIRWAYS
By Alida Sims Malkus. How Tito, a Peruvian boy, and Tony, an American mining engineer's son, found spirited adventure among the massive ruins of the mountains of the Incas. 12-16 $2.00.

...and for all ages
Eric Knight's LASSIE COME-HOME
Eric Knight's great modern dog story is shortly to be released in a feature movie, starring Roddy MacDowall. All who see it, young and old, will be eager to read the complete novel—of a beloved collie's loyalty. $2.00.

The JOHN C. WINSTON COMPANY • PHILADELPHIA

Big League Baseball's Chicago Meetings Setting World Record for Inactivity

Writers Still Waiting For First Player Trade

CHICAGO, Dec. 3 (AP)—This is the third day of the stand-around party billed as the major league baseball meeting. But when someone posted a bulletin board notice to the effect "minor league baseball writers will meet tonight in room 708" the boys from the big cities agreed to attend too. "This major league meeting has been strictly minor so far," someone observed.

That's how it's been.

For one thing there has been nary a sign of a trade. The usual rumors float up and down hotel corridors, but their originators—when tracked down—usually laugh off the yarn with an airy "you won't be able to confirm it."

Phils Not Sold

If this keeps up it'll be the first time in the memory of the most experienced writer present that there hasn't been some kind of player deal during the major league sessions.

For another thing, the Philadelphia story has been dumped back into President Gerry Nugent's lap, much to his dismay. The National League realizes, apparently, that you can't peddle a franchise during the war years.

Even the setting for today's joint meeting of the leagues with Commissioner K. M. Landis was different. Instead of holding forth in the usual Loop hotel suite, the head men were to assemble across town at another hotel, where Landis lives.

Baseball Samples

There Ford Frick, the National League President, was expected to seek out an uncarpeted section of floor to bounce his two baseball center samples, one of gum rubber which makes up the innards of a golf ball, the other a cork creation coated with that mysterious bulata.

Yesterday, in a press review of the bounce characteristics of the two samples, Frick dropped the cork-bulata job. It hopped well enough to be useful in a game of jacks. But the golf-center item skipped blithely to the ceiling, exacting "ohs" and "ahs" of delight out of those writers from baseball cities still possessing slugging outfielders.

The choice of 1943 baseball construction — employing one of those two centers — was to be agreed upon by the two leagues after this exhibition.

Notes of Diamond Sessions

CHICAGO, Dec. 3 (AP)—The New York Yankees have signed as trainer Eddie Froelich, who has been serving in that capacity with the Chicago White Sox and the Chicago Black Hawks hockey team. Froelich succeeds Earl Painter who was released by the Yanks following last fall's World Series.

* * *

The International League planned for another 154-game season, but decided to open it April 22, a week early, closing on Sept. 12.

Opening games were arranged with Toronto at Baltimore, Montreal at Syracuse, Buffalo at Jersey City and Rochester at Newark. The first home games for northern clubs will be May 6 with Jersey City at Buffalo, Newark at Rochester, Baltimore at Montreal and Syracuse at Toronto.

The Governors' Cup series, better known as the Shaughnessy playoffs after league President Frank Shaughnessy, was approved and other details of the schedule were left for a schedule meeting at New York Feb. 6.

The American League announced that John Quinn of Philadelphia, veteran umpire, had resigned and that the circuit would open next spring with a staff of 11 umpires. Harry Geisel of Indianapolis also resigned recently, but two new arbiters were signed sometime ago.

* * *

The American League intimated that some clubs would move up games scheduled in the last week of the season to earlier dates and perhaps finish several days ahead of the regular closing day, Sept. 26, thereby reducing transportation. The Philadelphia Athletics did this last season.

President Ford Frick said he doubted more than 1,000 additional miles could be saved in the National League, but that the subject would be surveyed at length in the next few weeks.

Frick said that the effect of the government's salary freezing order had come up for consideration, but that the league had been unable to learn anything definite about its application to baseball contracts.

From One Rookie to Another Rookie

Associated Press

Most Valuable Rookie of 1942

Lou Boudreau (left), Cleveland Indians manager and winner of the same trophy in 1940, congratulates Johnny Beazley of the Army Air Force, 1942 winner of the "most valuable rookie of the year" award which he received at a sports writers' dinner in Chicago. Beazley, St. Louis Cardinal pitcher, won two World Series games from the New York Yankees.

Night Baseball Is War Casualty In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Night baseball apparently is a war casualty in Philadelphia.

Dimout regulations announced by the Third Service Command, effective Dec. 21, require that outdoor flood lights be screened to prevent reflections in the sky, and such adjustments were believed impossible on the huge lights at athletic fields.

Outdoor shows and night football games also are affected. Temple University already has abandoned plans for night football next year.

Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, said before the regulations were announced that a ban on night games would be a severe financial blow to the A's. Gerald P. Nugent, owner of the Philadelphia Phils, said his National League team would be less seriously affected because it plays few games here at night.

Majors Are Not Likely To Train Nearer Home

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—It would be funnny, at that, to see the spring baseball training camp stories coming out of South Chicago, and Newark, and Ann Arbor and such places, and to see pictures of the athletes practicing in coonskin caps and fur-lined mittens.

Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman didn't exactly mean the teams should train in their backyards when he suggested methods of curtailing travel, but he left little doubt that he doesn't think it necessary for the major leaguers to traipse all over the country to find open air steam-heated to the proper temperature.

Unfortunately, his suggestion came after most of the clubs had completed their training plans, with the camps at or near the same old sites, so that the pictures again will have the background of palm trees or orange groves or Al Lang, who is Mr. St. Petersburg himself.

Lulled by Habit

The clubs will be able to think of 18 different reasons why they shouldn't transfer the sites to points closer to their seats of operations, the chief reason being they are so lulled by habit that a change is inconceivable. The other reasons don't count.

They could cut the distance in half if they really wanted to. A South Carolina citizen, naturally unprejudiced, suggests that a Carolina nest of camps would be ideal. He points out that Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson, Augusta, Columbia and Charlotte are within a radius of 100 miles and all except one have big Army posts so that attendance at the Grapefruit or Pine Tree League games would be excellent. The climate, he adds as an afterthought, is excellent.

And speaking of Army camps, it wouldn't be a bad idea for the clubs to arrange to train right in, or at least adjacent to, various large camps. The soldiers are keenly interested in the game and it would give them a chance to have a good look at major league clubs. The only drawback is that there might be a little grousing when the boys came dragging in from a 20-mile hike to see the athletes nonchalantly throwing and catching a baseball.

Consider Football

We've always had the idea that spring training camps were about eight-tenths for ballyhoo and two-tenths for necessary conditioning, as a young fellow can't get so far out of condition in four months that he needs six weeks to get back.

College football teams prepare for a much more strenuous game in three weeks or less and have to memorize a mess of plays. The signals a ball player has to learn are just child's play in comparison.

The real justification for spring training is that it gives the managers a chance to size up rookies and ironically enough, next year is the year that the sizing up of rookies will be of much more importance than usual. With major league players entering the armed services almost daily, the lineups next summer are going to be sprinkled with lads who right now aren't sure whether the Polo Grounds are used for horse polo or water polo.

Have Co-operated

As this is written we don't know what action the major league officials will take concerning Mr. Eastman's suggestions. We do know that they have co-operated in every way with the war effort, and that they would cut the player limit to 10 men and play a Sunday schedule if they were told that would be to the best interests of all concerned.

They'll do everything but move their training camps closer to home. That's really asking too much. Someone might discover just how bad some of the teams really are before the season starts. As long as the clubs are kept hidden in Florida or California the fans can only be suspicious.

Eastman Discourages Travel For Bowl Contest Spectators

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation in Washington asked the sponsors of the various New Year's Day football bowl games to restrict travel to the contests—and found the grid officials already practicing the suggestion.

"We have planned all along to dispose of all our tickets in Florida," declared Oscar E. Dooly, Jr., of the Orange Bowl group. "Approximately 85 per cent of the tickets already sold went to Miamians."

In his telegrams to the participating schools and the sponsors of the Jan. 1 games, Joseph B. Eastman of the ODT said that "long-distance travel of fans and team followers must be discouraged" because of the war, and cited the recent Army-Navy game as an example.

The service school clash was shifted from Philadelphia, where it customarily drew 102,000 spectators, to the Navy's field and played before 10,700 residents of Annapolis.

Similar Response

Earl B. Smyth of the Cotton Bowl Association, James K. Ingham of the Tourney of Roses, Dr. R. B. Homan, Jr., of the Sun Bowl, and Joseph David, President of the Sugar Bowl group, all responded in words similar to those of Dooly.

"The Sugar Bowl people have done no out-of-town ticket selling or advertising," declared David.

"Reservations indicate our Cotton Bowl crowd will come from within a 100-mile radius of Dallas," replied Smyth.

Term Not Defined

Although Eastman did not define the term "long distance travel" neither did he indicate that the ODT wanted ticket sales restricted to the residents of the cities in which the games would be played, as was done in the Army-Navy clash.

But even if such a rule is enforced, attendance might not tumble noticeably.

The Rose Bowl game customarily draws 90,000 and Pasadena's population is approximately the same figure; 73,000 saw this year's Sugar Bowl game and New Orleans lists 494,537 residents; Dallas could easily find 38,000 ticket purchasers among its 294,734; Miami's population is almost 200,000 and the Orange Bowl figures of Jan. 1 were 35,000 while El Paso, Texas, where the Sun Bowl tilt is carded, has a population of 96,810 and an average attendance of 14,000.

Same Restrictions

The ODT announced the same travel restrictions would apply to the East-West game at San Francisco on Jan. 1 and the North-South battle at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 26.

On Jan. 1, 1941, the last time the games were played at their home sites, 320,000 saw the five Bowl games and the East-West contest. The 1942 Roses game and the San Francisco Shrine game were shifted because of the war.

Trautmann Resigns

CHICAGO (AP)—George Trautmann, who had been on leave of absence as president of the American Association while serving as a colonel in the Specialist Corps, announced that the War Department had accepted his resignation from the Army, effective at once. The Specialist Corps recently was disbanded.

Mobley And Sinkwich In Front Ranks

CHICAGO, Dec. 3 (AP)—The 1942 collegiate football season's most proficient individuals when it came to making a football produce yardage were Frankie Sinkwich of Georgia, Rudolph (Little Doc) Mobley of Hardin-Simmons, and Ray Evans of Kansas.

Sinkwich, in accounting for 2,187 yards, became the first player in modern history to pass the 2,000 mark in total offense (passing and rushing). Mobley's 1,281 yards by rushing alone was another modern record, while Evans became the second man ever to complete more than 100 forward passes. Evans finished with 101, which is 13 short of the record established last year by Bud Schwenk of Washington University, St. Louis.

Punting Leader

The nation's No. 1 punter among those kicking 30 or more times was Bobby Cifers of Tennessee with a 42.89 yard average. Closely behind came North Carolina State's Art Faircloth with 42.2.

A pass-receiving champion remained to be settled between Cullen Rogers of Texas A. and M. and Fred Salem of Texas Mines. Each had caught 36, Rogers gaining 417 yards and Salem 401. However, one of Texas Mines games had not been reported, and Rogers still has one game to play, the American Football Statistical Bureau reported in releasing today's tabulations.

In addition to the new marks by Sinkwich (who bettered the 1,928 total by Schwenk in 1941) and Mobley (who topped Colorado Whizzer White's 1,121 total in 1937), two other records were tied.

Seven More Times

Bill Dutton of Pittsburgh equalled the 209 ball carrying attempts Sinkwich set last year in winning rushing honors. However, Bob Kennedy of Washington State needs to carry the ball only seven times against the Texas Aggies this week to boost his total to 210 and a new record.

The other figure tied was that of 19 touchdown passes by Columbia's Paul Governali. Davey O'Brien of Texas Christian completed the same number in 1937.

Among the statistical oddities was the fact that Tulsa, while carrying off team punting honors, failed to place a man among the individual leaders. The statistical bureau pointed out that this was because none of Tulsa's kickers punted the necessary 30 times. However, Glenn Dobbs, with 26 of his team's 56 punts, had the extremely high average of 48.3 yards.

Great Lakes Is Voted Top Grid Service Outfit

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Great Lakes Naval Training Station football team, strong enough to have blanked seven of its 11 foes this season, is the nation's leading service team in the opinion of 91 sports writers polled by the Associated Press.

The Sailors, whose eleven of World War I days also was outstanding, don't complete their schedule until Saturday against Notre Dame in Chicago but 50 of the voters decided that no matter what the outcome the sailors are the best.

First Six Places

Although the Army produced two teams late in August that were good enough to hold their own with various clubs from the National League the Navy snared the first six places among the top 10 and also had the Pensacola Fliers in the eighth spot.

The Camp Grant squad, beaten by Great Lakes, 33 to 0, was the best soldier outfit, in the opinion of the voters, and took over seventh place with 151 points, compared to the 812 collected by Great Lakes.

Coached by Hinkle

Coached by Tony Hinkle, formerly at Butler University, and sparked by Minnesota's 1941 All America Bruce Smith, the Sailors had a mediocre season through Oct. 24 when they were stopped by Michigan State, 14 to 0. Then they started winning and haven't been scored on since.

The standing of the teams (first place votes in parentheses, points figured on 10-9-8-7 etc. basis):

Great Lakes N. T. S. (50)	812
Iowa Pre-Flight (12)	773
Georgia Pre-Flight (2)	743
North Carolina Pre-Flight	591
California Pre-Flight (1)	527
Jacksonville N. A. S.	186
Camp Grant	151
Pensacola N. A. S.	115
Manhattan Beach C. G.	89
Corpus Christi N. A. S.	88

Other teams figuring in the balloting: Second Air Force (Fort George Wright, Wash.), 80; Fort Knox, Ky., 66; Lakehurst, N. J., Naval Air Station, 43; Fort Monmouth, N. J., 35; Fort Riley, Kan., 13; Camp Davis, N. C., 6; March Field, Calif., 5; Mather Field, Calif., 3; Fort Totten, N. Y., and Spence Field, Fla., 2 each; Camp Shelby, Miss., Fort Douglas, Utah, and Daniel Field, Fla., 1 each.

Chicago Quintet Opens With Loss

CHICAGO (AP) — University of Chicago's basketball team, which won its first game last season and then dropped 19 in a row, is in position to reverse the procedure this year.

The Maroons opened their 1942-43 campaign by losing a double overtime contest to the Glenview, Ill., naval air base, 39-37.

It was their 20th consecutive loss against all comers. In the Western Conference they have lost 31 in a row.

Brimsek Having Hard Time Getting His First Shutout

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

He is the best goalie in the National Hockey League, ba: none, but Frankie Brimsek of the Boston Bruins by his own admission is having an awful time trying to get his first shutout of the season.

He came fairly close to one last Tuesday night at the Garden even though the Detroit Red Wings scored two goals on him while the Bruins were putting five past Johnny Mowers, but the close ones do not count.

"I saw both of those shots," the usually silent Mr. Zero admitted, "but I thought I had them. That first one by Harry Watson was one I thought he couldn't possibly get in the net. It seemed to me he was in too tight, but he caught the far corner. As a matter of fact the puck hit the inside of the post. Another quarter of an inch the other way and it would have bounced out.

Blocked Shot

"And on Carl Liscombe's goal, I blocked the shot but the puck trickled down my pads and fell in back of me over the red line. But that's hockey for you. I guess I was fortunate on some of the others."

Frankie usually has nothing to say after a game, unless he gets a shutout. He will answer questions in monosyllables, in tones so low you can hardly hear him. But let him hang up a zero on the visitors' side of the scoreboard and he lets loose. Loose, that is, for him. For anyone else it still would be practically a golden silence.

More to Say

Last Tuesday, though, Zee had more to say than usual. A little prodding and he got off the mouthful that "there ain't going to be many shutouts in the National League this season. Too many goals will be scored on us goaltenders."

Plenty of proof lies behind Frankie's words. Just compare the goals scored against the three top netminders this season as compared with a year ago. In 12 games Brimsek has allowed 39 tallies this season, a year ago in the same number of games he had allowed 23. Turk Broda of Toronto has been passed 35 times in 11 games to date; last year the number was 25. Johnny Mowers of Detroit with six victories in 12 games has allowed 39 goals while a year ago with only four victories in 12 bames he allowed 37.

Brand of Hockey

The brand of hockey being played today is mainly responsible for the outporing of goals, that and the fact that the defenses throughout the league generally have been lowered in effectiveness through the entrance into service of so many regular stars. And in Brimmie's case, those great backchecking forwards of other years are gone.

Brimsek need not be too concerned over his lack of a shutout this season, however. After all it took him until his 15th game on Dec. 16 to paint a 2-0 whitewashing on Canadiens a year ago. He still has three games to go to equal that initial shutout. But Mr. Zero does have a long way to go to tie his remarkable performance when he first took over for Tiny Thompson on Dec. 1, 1938.

Scoreless Streak

In that game, also against Canadiens, he began his long streak of scoreless hockey. A goal was scored on him at 7m. 20s. of the third period and that was the last piece of rubber to go by him until 231m. 54s. later in Boston when those same Canadiens scored at 19m. 14s. of the second period. After this game, which ended 3-2 for the Bruins, Frankie added three more shutouts in a row and nearly equalled his mark he had just established. Before the winter was over he had contributed 10 shutouts to lead all N. H. L. goalies for the season and win himself the Vezina Trophy.

He has kept up his fine play every year, and his work has more than once stood between victory and defeat for the Bruins. Rival goalies watch him with care, which has led Johnny Mowers to declare that Frankie is the best in the business. And managers have kept their eyes on him too, which has led Jack Adams of Detroit to pronounce him the best he has seen "in 26 years of hockey," and Art Ross, his own boss, to call him "the best I've seen in my life."

All this is pretty high praise, but Mr. Zero deserves it.

Over the Blue Line

Three practices were on tap for the Bruins this week, today, tomorrow, and Saturday . . . Next Sunday New York Rangers are here and on Tuesday Chicago Black Hawks come back . . . It will be the second visit to Boston for both of these clubs.

* * *

Ross has protested to League President Frank Calder over Detroit's action in stripping its bench of players with more than three minutes left to play in last Tuesday's game . . . Probably, as usual, no action will be taken . . . Gordie Pettinger, who used to play for the Bruins, is coaching Portage La Prairie Terriers in the Manitoba Junior South Division League . . . Terriers won the Memorial Cup for junior hockey supremacy in Canada last spring.

* * *

Boston Olympics defeated Philadelphia Falcons in Phillie, 5-4, last night, despite having only 10 men with them . . . The 'Pics play the league-leading New York Rovers tomorrow and Saturday nights.

Film Reveals That Brown Team Scored In Red Raider Game

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 3 (AP)—Brown football followers saw the movies of the Thanksgiving Day Brown-Colgate game yesterday and moaned. The films, shown for the first time, at the weekly gridiron luncheon of the Providence Brown Club, show distinctly that a fourth quarter end zone pass from Doc Savage to Charlie Tiedemann was caught by Tiedemann well within bounds in the Colgate end zone.

Field Judge J. F. James, former Princeton football player, ruled at the time that Tiedemann was out of bounds and the Brown Bears lost a store that would have deadlocked the game at 6-6 and given them the opportunity of a try for the extra point, and a 7-6 advantage.

With less than a minute left in the game the Red Raiders scored a second touchdown against a makeshift Bruin array comprising some third stringers and ultimately won, 13 to 0.

Despite the clarity of the films which show without question that Tiedemann was well within bounds on the "touchdown" pass, Brown University authorities stated that they would take no official action on the matter.

Charles "Rip" Engel, Bruin end coach, however, suggested that some sort of cameras be set up around football fields to catch such plays.

"Cameras such as I suggest would help the officials," said Engel wryly.

Two Yale Teams Elect

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Edwin B. Davidge of Maplewood, N. J., was elected Yale swimming team captain, succeeding Louis D. D. Dannenbaum. Davidge is a breaststroke star.

Members of the 150-pound crew named Webb L. Nimick of Sewickley, Pa., as captain.

Sports Around the Hub

Baseball Owners Cautious

Tom Yawkey's advice to Joe Cronin that it is best not to make player trades at this time must be the attitude of all big league magnates judging by the absence of deals at the annual Chicago meetings. Club owners, apparently, are moving forward on the cautious theory that it is smarter to take chances with what you already have, than to run the risk of getting players by purchase or trade, only to lose them to the Army, Navy or Marines.

One of the queries, and an important one, which has gone unanswered at the annual sessions is the effect the Treasury Department's salary freezing order will have on the contract of a ball player. Is a major club unable to raise or reduce the salaries of its men, or does the freezing law apply only to the combined pay of the entire team? Wonder why the majors neglected to make this discovery before going to Chicago?

* * *

Various types of minor tournaments staged every other week, aimed at reaching persons engaged in war work, are planned by the Massachusetts Women's Golf Association. Consideration of the transportation problem will figure in the arrangement of the tourneys. The annual spring matches have been dropped for the duration. Officers were re-elected for 1943, including President Deborah Verry and Mrs. Warren Beard, vice-president.

* * *

Briefs . . . The New York Yankees are after first baseman Dick Siebert of the Athletics, but—according to a Phillie writer—are not apt to get him, which is all right with the rest of the American League . . . Frank P. Dannahy, former New England speed skating champion, is the new president of the New England Skating Association. Title events will be held in Boston on Jan. 17 . . . Despite their new berth in the N. H. L. standing, the New York Rangers, who play the Bruins at the Garden Sunday evening, continue to draw well around the circuit. Popularity of past championship teams is not wearing off, apparently.

* * *

Coach Jack Wallace has his Boston University swimming team working regularly in The University Club pool. His first meet is with M. I. T. on Jan. 9 . . . The Tufts varsity basketball team will play 20 games this winter, opening with the Harvard Training School on Dec. 9 . . . The B. U. hockey varsity opens against M. I. T. Saturday night at the Arena. Northeastern, Tufts and Norwich are three new opponents in the Terrier schedule . . . Medford High is one of the teams being considered for a Christmas Day game by Miami (Fla.) High, if such an engagement is played. Medford tried unsuccessfully to make a post-season date with Massillon (Ohio) High.

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Commerce and Finance

Truman Committee Hears of Big Drop in Storage of Crude Oil

Business and Industry

Corporate Net Drops 13 P. C. First 9 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board reported the aggregate net income of 21 corporations for the first three quarters of 1942 was down 13 per cent from the comparable figures for 1941.

The private research organization's figures showed the total for the first three quarters of this year was $1,542,000,000 against $1,772,000,000 last year.

Railroad and coal company earnings went against the trend, the board found, and held the average up. Fifty carriers showed a gain of 60 per cent in net to $363,000,000 for the period from $227,000,000 in 1941. For 11 coal mining companies net income aggregated $9,600,000 against $8,300,000.

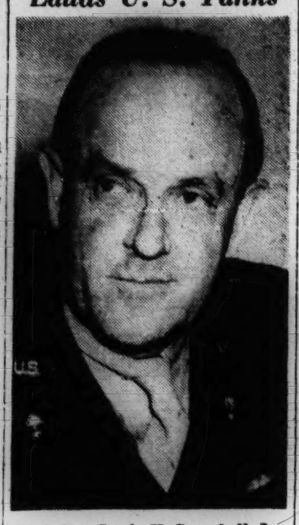
The net incomes of 290 manufacturers covered dropped to $818,000,000 from $1,160,000,000 in the comparable periods; of 33 mining companies to $80,000,000 from $82,000,000; of 15 retail concerns to $10,000,000 from $13,000,00; of seven printing and publishing houses to $3,300,000 from $5,900,000, and of 29 public utilities to $254,000,000 from $269,000,000.

"A tabulation of the returns of 205 industrial corporations for which tax reserves are reported reveals that taxes were the principal factor in the reduction of net income," the board said, "although higher operating expense and conversion costs are important contributing causes."

This group had an 8 per cent increase in net income before taxes to $2,223,000,000 for the nine months, but tax reserves rose 43 per cent to $1,516,000,000. This brought a 29 per cent drop in net incomes after taxes to $707,000,000.

Analyses of other groups' reports showed similar gains before taxes and decreases after tax provisions.

Lauds U. S. Tanks



Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, Jr.
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army

U. S. General Tells Engineers Army Weapons Best in World

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—American tanks, so much better than those of the enemy that Germany "will never catch up," were credited with being the deciding factor in the rout of General Rommel in Egypt by Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, Jr., chief of ordnance, U. S. A., who has just returned here from the North African battlefront, in an address before the annual dinner of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers here last night.

General Campbell, giving his first speech and press interview since returning to American shores, said British officers were "very generous" in their praise of equipment sent to the British Eighth Army, and added that "the other day General Eisenhower told me he thought without question that we had the finest weapons, ammunition, tanks and other implements of warfare with which this army had ever entered a war."

Praises the General Shermans

General Campbell spoke with particular enthusiasm about the M-4 tanks, known to the British as the General Shermans, and said they had proven their ability to knock off an enemy tank at 2,000 yards. Equipped with 90-millimeter guns capable of being fired in any direction, he said, they had had devastating effect on the Nazi tanks, which possessed a range of only 1,300 yards.

Stressing the immense work ahead in maintenance of tanks and other ordnance in the field, Brig. Gen. Julian S. Hatcher, chief of military training division, Ordnance Department, said that while previous to 1940 there were 350 officers and 3,000 enlisted men developing and maintaining the fighting equipment of the American Army, today it required 13 different trades to keep merely the army's tanks in fighting trim.

"As a matter of fact, on a percentage basis we have enlarged even more than the air force," General Hatcher added.

Speaking as the society's outgoing president, James W. Parker, of Detroit, Mich., warned that the United States could no longer afford to delegate leadership to "our professional politicians and economists." Reporting observations made in a tour of the society's units in 29 states of the United States and provinces of Canada, he stressed that the American peoples, despite their diverse origins, were exhibiting a remarkable unity of thought on the problems of winning the war.

Must Share in Responsibility

"We must own to a share in the responsibility for troubles that have overtaken the world since the armistice of 1918," he added. "Americans have come to have a wiser understanding of these things since facing the stark realities confronting us since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. With a clearer perception of the responsibilities laid upon the nation's leaders in time of great crisis has come a better conception of the people's duty to choose men of great intellectual and moral capacity."

The society's major medals and honors for achievement in engineering advance were presented at the dinner, among the recipients being Prof. Ernest O. Lawrence, of the University of California, originator of the cyclotron, or atom-smasher; Arno C. Fieldner, chief of the furls and explosives service, Bureau of Mines, and E. G. Bailey, New York engineer.

At the student luncheon yesterday awards were presented to J. Packard Laird and Arthur W. McClure, of Princeton University, and Bernard J. Isabella, Case School of Applied Science.

Senate Hastens Effort to Assist Small Businesses

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Senate Small Business Committee renewed efforts today to hasten greater use of small plants in the war production program even as its chairman urged congressional control over federal agencies as a means of assuring maximum arms output.

"The passage of new laws and the drawing of new organization charts is not enough—many minds of many men must also be changed, and perhaps even a number of men now in high-ranking positions," declared Senator Murray (D-Mont.).

"The stage has passed," the chairman said, "where we have to rely on executive orders only to define the duties and responsibilities of war agencies.

"The primary rule of Congress must be to define the powers and responsibilities of federal administrators, both civilian and military, and to make continuous check on the manner in which these powers are exercised."

He said the committee would seek to learn today from Frederick Tomkins, Co-ordinator of Purchases of the New York Ordnance District, whether the percentage of contracts ear-marked for war construction and sent out to the district from Washington had been reduced.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—A young Estonian-born chemist kept the House Small Business Committee engrossed for more than an hour this afternoon as he told of his 16-month struggle with Government agencies to establish a plant which, he said, can produce large quantities of vitally needed glycerine from coconut oil.

Rep. Dwight Patman of Texas, chairman of the committee, termed his statement "the most startling testimony we have heard" on the tour of Southern states to learn if small plants are being used sufficiently in the war effort.

The witness was Herbert Jamul, 34, of the Chemical Products Corp., of Miami, Fla. A chemist with a wide background of study and experience, Mr. Jamul said his research with coconuts showed that from 10 to 15 per cent of the oil could be converted to glycerine, the shells could be used for activated carbon for gas masks, and from the meat he had developed 52 by-products, including a plastic valuable in making synthetic rubber.

Mr. Jamul told the committee in detail how he encountered many hurdles in his campaign for recognition.

Retail Sales Soar During October

WASHINGTON (AP)—Stimulated by early Christmas buying, retail sales soared to $5,310,000,000 in October, the highest for any month on record except last December, the Commerce Department reported.

Sales were 13 per cent higher than in October, 1941, when they totaled $4,711,000,000 and 9 per cent above September.

$5 Million Issue City of Boston Sold

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—The City of Boston has awarded a new issue of $5,000,000 temporary loan notes to the First Boston Corp. and the Chemical Bank & Trust Co. on a bid of 0.67 of 1 per cent plus a premium of $78.

Reoffering was made at prices to yield 0.60 of 1 per cent.

Bankers Life Co. of Des Moines, Iowa, offered for sale from its portfolio a block of municipals aggregating $4,000,000. Up to a late hour the only buyers officially reported were Smith, Barney & Co., which purchased $995,000 various coupon bonds for Philadelphia and $390,000 of Los Angeles bonds bought by the same firm together with Weeden & Co.

The Daily Bond Buyer reported a survey disclosed municipal bond prices declined slightly in recent weeks in which a number of big blocks were sold by several life insurance firms. The publication's index showed an average yield of 2.16 per cent more on Dec. 1 compared with 2.13 per cent on Nov. 1.

Bank Clearings Well Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings for the week ended Dec. 2, included only five days because of the Thanksgiving Day holiday but still were substantially larger than in the like period of 1941, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The aggregate of 23 leading cities was $7,650,581,000 in the holiday included week, up 6.7 per cent from $7,172,315,000 reported in the corresponding six-day week a year ago.

The more important gains over 1941 included Portland, Ore., 39.4 per cent; Omaha, 36.5; Houston, 29.4; New Orleans, 26.1; Richmond, 22.8; and Baltimore, 20.6. Chicago was down 14.2 per cent while Louisville and San Francisco showed small declines.

House Passes Bill Raising RFC Lending Power by $5 Billion

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Legislation to increase the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's lending authority by an additional $5,000,000,000 was passed without opposition today by the House and sent to the Senate.

The measure boosted the RFC's checking account for loans to approximately $17,500,000,000. Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones told the House Banking Committee earlier this week that the new authority would be devoted "entirely" to war purposes.

November War Bond Sales Below Quota

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau announced that sales of war bonds in November fell $65,400,000 short of the $800,000,000 quota.

The November sales totalled $734,600,000. Sales of series E bonds, which include those purchased by payroll deduction, were $541,600,000 as against $587,000,000 in October. Series F and G sales in November were $193,000,000, compared with $226,500,000 of these two series in October.

Engineering Awards Show 10 P. C. Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards in the week ended Dec. 3 increased 10 per cent over the comparable week in 1941 and topped the holiday-shortened preceding period by a substantial margin, Engineering News-Record announced.

The total in the latest week of $103,143,000 compared with $93,488,000 in the like week a year ago and $65,929,000 in the four-day preceding week.

Federal work accounted for 93 per cent of the current week's figures.

Air Express Miles Up 170 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American Airlines, Inc, flew 645,966,130 pound miles of air express in October, according to Mr. M. D. Miller, manager of Air Mail, Air Express and Freight for the airline. This total when compared with the pound miles flown in the corresponding month of 1941, 239,014,777 shows an increase of 170.26 per cent.

Experts Report U. S. Shortage Of Crude Oil

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 3 (AP)—There is a crude oil shortage in the United States, but the figures are secret, Government witnesses told Senator Harry Truman's wartime investigating committee.

Chairman Truman (D) of Missouri countered with the statement that precautionary rationing of fuel oil in the producing midwest would "be vastly improved by a little horse sense."

Committeemen leave by plane for Washington today, to resume the hearings Friday.

E. B. Swanson, Director of Research for the Petroleum Coordinator, and Wirt Franklin, Director of Production for the Chicago region, were the final Government witnesses.

Mr. Swanson testified crude oil in storage has declined more than 35,000,000 barrels in the past year, in the area east of the Rocky Mountains; he blamed transportation limitations and said the only way to make up the shortage is to reduce consumption.

Mr. Franklin said a slump in drilling and exploratory activities was also a major factor. Previous witnesses had told the committee that wildcatting (seeking new fields) was at a standstill because priorities for necessary materials could not be obtained.

Mayor John B. Gage and earlier protesters declared that fuel oil is plentiful here and should not be rationed since coal and gas—the alternative fuels—are not plentiful.

Senator Truman interrupted testimony yesterday by Regional Fuel Oil Administrator Ralph C. Kanaar, Dallas, Texas, to remark:

"It seems to me we could use a little horse sense and set up a basis that would work in this area."

And when Mr. Kanaar agreed there would be errors in rationing allotments, the Senator retorted:

"There will be! There have been! There have been nothing but errors come out of this whole thing!"

Charles E. Johnson, Chairman of the Western Division of the American Association of Railroads, acknowledged that trains can haul more oil eastward—but he testified that unloading facilities in the East cannot handle heavier shipments. He said he did not see how fuel oil rationing here could solve that problem; and neither would it help, he added, to have to haul more coal from East to West to replace reduced fuel oil allotments here.

Expropriation Of Oil Property Upheld in Mexico

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Mexico's expropriation of the properties of British and American oil companies, effected in 1938, has been upheld by District Judge Ponciano Hernandez Ortega, in what is considered the last recourse for the companies.

The judge denied an injunction asked by El Aguila Oil Company, a subsidiary of Royal Dutch Shell, and others, ruling that the expropriation was constitutional.

The petroleum companies pleaded that the national economy ministry held their applications for confirmation of oil field concessions 20 years, recorded the applications, and granted provisional concessions, then declared itself unauthorized to confirm them.

The judge ruled, however, that constitutional amendments of 1939 forbid authorization of petroleum concessions, and that other laws fix the manner in which the nation's subsoil is to be exploited.

The court also denied a request by the plaintiffs that in the future private interests be guaranteed subsoil rights.

Since the expropriation, which affected large North American and British companies, among others, the Mexican Government has been operating the oil industry. A settlement calling for payments to expropriated concerns was concluded earlier this year.

Central Maine Power 3½ P. C. Bond Issue

NEW YORK (AP)— Public offering was made today of a new issue of $12,500,000 Central Maine Power Co. first and general mortgage 3½ per cent bonds due in 1972 at 107⅜ and interest.

The offering, together with the sale of 261,910 shares of common stock at $10 a share and $5,000,000 of notes, will furnish funds to carry out the merger of Cumberland County Power & Light Co. into Central Maine Power Co. which became effective with the initial public offering of these securities.

The First Boston Corp. and Coffin & Burr headed the group offering the bonds.

Promoted

Raymond S. Livingstone

Elected vice-president in charge of personnel of the Thompson Products, Inc. Mr. Livingstone has been personnel director of the company and its subsidiaries since 1934.

West Opposes Trade Use Of Federal Silver

WASHINGTON (AP) — A long-disputed bill to permit the Government to sell its unpledged silver for consumptive uses emerged from the Senate Banking Committee but it will die unless its backers can gain approval of both House and Senate by Jan. 2, when Congress adjourns.

The sponsors are mainly New England lawmakers.

Senators from the Western silver-producing states were ready tonight for a finish fight against the bill, despite amendments adopted at their insistence. Senator Abe Murdock (D), Utah, voted against it in the committee and declared later that every ounce of silver sold by the Government would "rob the people of 79 cents"—the difference between the monetary value of silver, $1.29 an ounce, and 50 cents, the minimum stipulated sale price.

Sees Bill Improved

Senator John Danaher (R), Connecticut, who advocates selling surplus silver to industries, expressed belief the amendments "greatly improved" the ball.

As finally revised, the measure provides that the Secretary of the Treasury, upon a recommendation from the chairman of the War Production Board, can sell, or lease upon terms he deems advisable, any Government-held silver to persons, partnerships, associations, corporations or any government department "in furtherance of the war effort, including but not limited to the making of munitions of war and the supplying of needs contributing to the war effort, and the converting of existing plants to those purposes."

But the average price could not be less than 50 cents per fine troy ounce, and the Treasury at all times would be required to maintain silver equivalent to the face amount of outstanding silver certificates.

Until amended, the bill would have permitted the Treasury not only to sell or lease, but "otherwise dispose of" the silver even to the governments of other countries.

Use for Silverware

Senator Danaher said as he interpreted those original terms, this country could have given away silver to support the Indian rupee or the currency of any country. He added he did not think other nations would want to buy American silver at 50 cents an ounce when the world price is around 35 cents.

The Connecticut Senator also said he did not believe the measure precluded use of the silver in making cutlery, if it was proved such use would serve the war effort. He pointed out battleships need dining equipment, and that young war workers are getting married and establishing homes where they need knives and forks.

Chairman Robert Wagner (D), New York, said, however, he did not see how the bill would permit the use of silver in jewelry manufacturing.

Manufacturers of jewelry and small instruments formerly were able to buy foreign-mined silver at around 35 cents an ounce. A WPB order halted such purchases Nov. 15 to conserve the imported metal for war uses. Unless the bill is passed, the manufacturers will have to obtain their supply at the United States market price, pegged by law at 71.11 cents. (Only when coined does the silver take on its monetary value of $1.29.)

Wickard Disclaims Permanent Controls for Food Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 3 (AP)—Secretary Claude Wickard declared today "I for one have no intention and no wish to fasten government controls in perpetuity upon the food industry."

"On the other hand, those who have the responsibility for the Government's wartime food program should be prepared to take prompt action whenever action is necessary," the Secretary of Agriculture declared in an address prepared for a regional meeting on 1943 food goals.

For Determined Action

"Already in this war I have seen the consequences of delay and wishful thinking too many times," he continued. "If reservation orders or rationing are necessary for food commodities, these orders should be put into effect without delay.

"The history of this war is that the situations grow worse instead of better and that every day of delay is extremely costly to all concerned."

Mr. Wickard said extreme care should be taken that the government's food policies are sound and in the public interest. Wartime, he asserted, "is not the time to carry out the pet theories of any group or class, or to institute reforms for reform's sake."

There is some fear, he continued, that Government power over food would mean radical changes in distribution and marketing. He added:

"By and large, I think the food industry is well organized and efficient and, for these reasons, it should be interfered with as little as possible in the execution of a wartime food program."

There should be no hesitancy in taking whatever steps are necessary to see that as much good food is produced as is possible, Mr. Wickard declared; to see that as much of it is processed as possible; to see that it is economically packaged; to see that it goes in the needed amounts to lend-lease and the armed services, and finally that the civilian supplies are fairly distributed to each locality and each family.

25 P. C. for the Military

Mr. Wickard estimated at least 25 per cent of the total 1943 American food output would go to meet military and lend-lease needs. War needs took about 13 per cent of the 1942 yield.

"Our task grows larger month by month," he said, recalling that only a month ago the Agriculture Department figured war needs would take only 20 per cent of the 1943 production.

Mr. Wickard characterized as "superb" the farmers' 1942 performance in which "they smashed all previous records for total production" but said "an even tougher job" confronted them in 1943.

"We just can't produce too much of the needed farm products next year. We can't produce enough of some. For example, our fighting forces, our allies, and our own people would like to have 18 billion pounds more milk than we have scheduled in the 1943 goals. But it can't be produced. There are not enough cows on hand, even though the nation's dairy cow population is the largest on record."

The secretary said farmers had done so well that there was a general impression that America was a bottomless well of food from which any needed amount could be drawn. "The farm people and the Government workers in agriculture know different," he asserted.

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Wednesday, Dec. 23rd
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Dividend Notice
The Board of Directors today declared a dividend of 60¢ per share on the Common Stock of this Corporation, payable December 15, 1942 to stockholders of record December 4, 1942. Checks will be mailed.
S. W. DUHIG, Vice-Pres. and Treas.
November 24, 1942
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	539,921
1942 volume to date	107,466,342
1941 volume to date	136,167,178

Market Turns Uneven After Early Advance

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—Stocks turned a trifle irregular in today's market after a morning push led by rails and favored industrials.

Battle bulletins caused short-war talkers to revise their opinions considerably and profit cashing in many recently strong peace issues put these in the lower bracket. A number of lately unpopular armament stocks, on the other hand, were bid up on the idea liquidation here may have been exaggerated.

Selective advancing tendencies were in evidence at the start and, at the best, gains ranged from fractions to more than a point. Tax selling waned but there still was sufficient to put brakes on any wide swing.

Declines Plentiful

Good earnings prospects for certain companies helped sentiment and thoughts of a normal year-end rally served as a specialized stimulant. While plus marks were well distributed in the final hour, declines were plentiful.

Dealings, fairly fast in the forenoon, slowed after midday and transfers for the full stretch were around 600,000 shares.

Among scattered new peaks for the year were J. I. Case, International Harvester and Goodrich. Numerous stocks sold ex-dividend, thus distorting the averages appreciably.

Postal Telegraph preferred weakened on word that near-by passage of the communications merger bill by the House was unlikely.

Among good performers most of the day — some eventually retreated — were Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Caterpillar Tractor, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, U. S. Rubber preferred, Anaconda, Allied Chemical, Douglas Aircraft, Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak and J. C. Penney.

Downward leaners were American Telephone, Bethlehem, Sears Roebuck, du Pont, Johns-Manville, International Telephone and Coca-Cola.

Rail Bonds Rise

Railroad bonds rallied smartly in today's market, enabling the general corporate list to hold an even course at the start of the final hour. There were numerous gains of fractions to a point or so in late transactions.

U. S. Governments continued inactive in both markets as dealers, salesmen and a host of bankers and brokers concentrated upon the huge job of selling the Treasury's current offering of $9,000,000,000 of various types of bonds and notes.

Officials generally expressed satisfaction with the way the drive was progressing, although steered clear of committing themselves as to totals thus far achieved since the campaign started last Monday.

Corporate bonds in demand at higher levels, some with a good turnover, included several of the 4 3/4s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Kansas City-Fort Scott & Memphis 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas adjustment 5s, New York Central refunding 5s, New Haven 4s, and Northern Pacific 6s.

The foreign department produced few important changes.

Elec. Bond & Share Net Does Not Cover Preferred Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—The Electric Bond & Share System said it had completed five new large generator units since March and had 12 others under way.

C. E. Groesbeck, chairman, and S. W. Murphy, president, told stockholders that when all 17 units were completed, 740,000 kilowatts would be added to aggregate installed generating capacity.

Electric Bond & Share Co., holding company for the huge public utility system—one of the world's largest—reported its own net income for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 as $6,000,439 or $1,822,096 less than the preferred dividend requirement, compared with $10,843,888 for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1941, equal, after preferred dividend needs, to 46 cents a common share.

The report said the major factor in decreased current earnings was a decline of $1,524,270 in dividends from the National Power & Light Co., one of Electric Bond's five associate companies ordered by the Securities and Exchange Commission to be dissolved.

Operating revenues of the whole system were $514,566,078 for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, or 10 per cent more than in the previous year; operating expenses, excluding taxes, were $220,045,295, an increase of 10 per cent; and taxes were $109,620,195, or 44 per cent higher.

London Stocks Fluctuate Narrowly

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Stock market prices fluctuated narrowly and leaders finished steady today.

British funds eased a little in late dealings. Chinese bonds gained favor in the foreign section where Mexican loans were a little easier and European issues generally stable.

In the industrial stock section, coppers rallied near the close.

Cooper-Bessemer Pays 50 Cents

MT. VERNON, Ohio (AP)—The Cooper-Bessemer Corp. declared a dividend of 75 cents on prior preference shares. Both are payable Dec. 28 to shareholders of record Dec. 15.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	*2	48	48	48	+1⅛
48¾	39	Acme Sti (3)	1	42½	42½	42½	Dec 2
8⅛	5½	Adams E .45e	6	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Adams-M 1¼e	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
16¼	10	Addressog (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Dec 2
38⅜	29½	Air Reduct 1a	17	38⅛	37½	37¾	+ ⅛
4	1¾	Alaska Juneau	12	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
½	⅛	Allegheny Corp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	5	5	5	
6⅜	3½	Allegpf$30ww	7	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	6	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	16	Alleg Lud (2e)	8	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	
7	3⅝	Allen Ind ¾e	9	7	6⅝	7	Dec 2
149	118½	Al Ch & Dye 6	*5	135½	135¼	135¼	+ ¾
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	Dec 1
16⅜	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
6⅝	4	Allied St(.60)	17	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	73	73	73	N'v 27
30⅛	22	Allis-C M (1)	26	24¾	23⅞	24¾	+1
19⅜	14⅜	Allis P C 1½	4	18	17⅝	17⅝	N'v 30
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec 2
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½zk	2	14	14	14	Oct 31
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	68½	68¼	68½	+ ½
24	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20a	2	23	23	23	+ ½
48½	25¼	Am Airl 1½e	*6	46¼	45¾	45¾	
9¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .40	1	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼e	1	5	5	5	N'v 27
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	5	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	+ ½
3½	1⅛	Am Cable & R	51	3	2¾	2⅞	— ¼
73¾	56⅜	Am Can (3)	2	72	71½	71¾	+ ¾
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	2	174	174	174	+1
35	20	Am Car & Fdy	3	23½	23	23⅛	+ ⅝
73¾	55½	Am CF pf 5¼e	3	65¼	65	65	+ ⅛
20½	16	Am Ch&C (2)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ½
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	N'v 9
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	92½	91½	92½	Dec 1
6½	3⅞	AmC'type .40e	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2e)	5	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
16¼	8⅞	Am Distil	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
3	⅝	Am Encau Tll	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	Dec 2
7½	3⅛	Am Euro ¼e	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
24	16¾	Am Export (2)	4	24	23¼	23¼	— ¾
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
38¾	16⅞	A FP6pf1.80k	4	33	32¾	33	+ ⅛
43⅜	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	4	39	38½	39	+1
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	5	4⅝	4½	4½	
3	2½	Am-H S S 3	*4	3⅜	2½	3⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
36¼	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33	N'v 9
51⅞	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	51¾	51¼	51¾	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Am Ice	6	2	2	2	Dec 2
35	25	Am Ice pf 1½e	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Dec 2
5⅜	2¾	Am Internat'l	5	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Invest .70e	1	5	5	5	N'v 30
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	10	8	7¾	8	+ ⅜
91	65	Am Loco pf 7k	4	83	82	83	+2
12¼	9½	Am M&F .80	4	12	12	12	
7⅝	4	AmM&Met½e	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	Dec 2
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	4	20	20	20	
1½	½	Am Pow & Lt	12	1¼	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
26¾	15⅛	APLS6pf3⅜k	33	17⅞	16¾	16¾	—2¼
22	12½	APLS5pf2.81k	53	15¾	15⅛	15¼	—1¾
6⅜	3¾	Am R&S(.30e)	*31	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
9¼	4¾	Am Saf R ¾ae	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Dec 2
11¾	6¾	Am Seat 1e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Dec 2
43	25½	Am Smelt 2a	*9	37½	37¼	37⅜	— ⅛
148¼	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	143¾	143¾	143¾	Dec 2
36¼	29	Am Snuff2.80e	4	34	34	34	— ¼
21¾	16⅜	Am Sti F (2)	9	19	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores (1)	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	3	11½	11⅜	11⅜	Dec 2
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	4	19	18⅞	18⅞	
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	Dec 2
23	17¼	Am S Tob (2e)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Dec 2
134¾	101¾	Am Tel&Tel 9	17	129½	128½	128½	—1½
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	12	41¾	41	41	— ⅜
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	14	42⅞	42¼	42½	— ¼
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	136¼	136¼	136¼	
7⅝	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	13	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
30⅛	22	Am Visc (2)	17	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	N'v 30
4	1⅞	Am Water Wks	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	2	57	55½	57	+1½
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 8k	4	53	52	52½	+ ½
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf5k	1	45	42	45	N'v 6
28⅜	22⅝	Anaconda 2½e	50	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅝
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	2	15¼	15¼	15½	
12¾	7¼	Andes Cop (1)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	N'v 30
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	N'v 21
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (2)	3	32	32	32	+ ¼
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	106	106	106	
4¼	2½	Armour III	5	3⅛	3	3	
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½zk	3	45	44⅜	44⅜	+ ¼
66	40½	Armour III pf	1	40½	40½	40½	N'v 18
31⅛	21	Arm Ok 1.35e	2	30½	30½	30½	— ¼
8¼	5⅞	Arnold C ¾ae	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	Dec 1
4¼	2⅝	Artloom (.30e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	7	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	72	72	72	N'v 27
83	53	AsDG2pf163⁄4k	2	56¼	56	56	Dec 1
28	20	Associated In2	1	28	28	28	N'v 28
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	39	45⅜	44½	44⅞	+ ⅞
72½	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ¼
34½	19¾	Atl Coast (2e)	10	27¾	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅜
54	16½	Atl G&W I 3e	5	22⅞	22½	22½	N'v 28
45½	33	AG&Wlpf2½e	2	40	39½	40	Dec 2
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	16	19⅛	19	19	
109¾	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	
50¾	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	49½	49½	49½	Dec 2
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ½e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
70	43	AtlasPow 3½e	2	54¼	54	54¼	+ ⅞
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼ae	5	7½	7½	7½	N'v 25
3¼	1¼	Austin Nichols	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4⅛	2¾	Avia Cp ¾ae	54	3	3	3	

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	17	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	12	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	6	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	Dec 1
12⅝	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	5	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
1c	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	40	12	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
18⅜	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 2e	3	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24½	24½	24½	
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	N'v 25
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	1	89	89	89	Dec 2
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	5	9	8⅞	9	N'v 30
17⅜	9¾	Bell Airc (2e)	6	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
39⅞	28¾	Ben Avia 3¾ae	9	33½	32⅞	33⅜	+ ⅝
15¼	9⅞	Bent I L 1.15e	3	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½z	1	53	53	53	
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	9	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl (6)	18	55¼	54½	54¾	— ¼
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	*6	110	109	110	+2¼
27½	18¾	Bigelow-S (2)	2	27¼	27	27	N'v 30
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
7⅜	⅜	Blaw-Kno .35e	7	6	5¾	5¾	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾ae	1	13	13	13	+ ½
21⅛	13½	Boeing Air 1e	4	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
38¾	25	Bohn A&Br 3e	3	34½	34¼	34¼	
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	4	16¾	16½	16½	
22⅝	18⅜	BordenCo1.40e	*17	22¼	21⅞	22	
27⅞	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	5	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
3⅛	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	2	2⁺	2	
31¼	25	Bower R 2½e	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
20¼	15	Brewing C ½ae	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	N'v 25
0⅝	6⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
35½	26	Briggs Mfg(2)	3	21⅛	21	21	
43	30	Bristol M1.90e	1	34½	34½	34½	Dec 2
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 24
1¼	⅛	Bkly-Man Tran	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	N'v 25
10¾	7	Bkly U Gas ½pe	2	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
35	28¼	Brown Shoe(2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ½
14⅜	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B 1	3	13⅛	13	13	
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E ½ae	6	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅜	5¾	Budd Wh (1e)	12	6½	6½	6½	Dec 2
15¾	11¼	Buffalo (2e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Dec 2
25	16¼	Bullard 2½e	*6	19⅜	19	19⅛	— ¾
26¾	19⅜	Bulova Wat 2	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	23	18¼	17¾	18	— ⅜
56½	53	Burl pf 2¾	2	55	55	55	Dec 2
53¼	51	Burl pf 2½	1	52	52	52	Dec 2
9⅝	6¼	Burr Add(.60)	17	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec 2
6¼	4¾	Buti'r B .60e	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	Dec 2
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop ¼ae	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	N'v 30
10⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
15⅛	10	Byron Jk 1¼e	1	14	14	14	Dec 2

C

21⅜	16½	Calif Pk 1½	2	20½	20½	20½	Dec 2
53⅞	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	N'v 2
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅝	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	2	6⅝	6½	6½	
16¾	11⅞	Camb Wy 1¼ae	2	15½	15⅜	15½	Dec 2
13½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	4	13⅛	13	13	
7½	3⅜	Canadian Pac	57	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	4	34¼	34	34	—1
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
28½	22½	CarpenSti2½e	*1	24½	24½	24½	—1
3½	2¼	Carrier-G .15e	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
74	54¾	Case (J I) (7e)	5	75½	75	75¼	+1⅛
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	13	37½	37	37⅜	+ ⅜
26¾	15	Celanese (2)	19	27⅜	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ½	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
23⅝	16	Cent Aq 1¾g	2	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅝	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 30
18	11	Cen Violet1.20	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
3¾	2	Century Rib M	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	N'v 12
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	4	30¼	30½	30¼	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Dec 1
19	15½	ChainBelt 1¼e	1	16¾	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
18⅞	14½	Champ P&F 1	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	N'v 27
9¼	5½	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	N'v 21
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio3a	*10	34½	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	3	95	94	95	Dec 2
2½	⅛	Chi & E III	16	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	

8¾	2¾	Chi&E III A	13	8½	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	3	2½	2½	2½	
13¾	8¾	ChiGWpf 1¼k	15	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	10	15⅜	15	15¼	+ ⅜
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	N'v 12
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	48	48	48	N'v 28
⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	
1¼	½	CRI & P 6pf	1	½	½	½	Dec 2
1½	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
11⅞	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11½	11½	11½	N'v 30
13¾	11¼	Chickash (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Dec 1
2¼	1½	Childs Co	20	1¾	1¾	1½	— ⅛
67¾	43⅞	Chrysler 3½pe	35	66⅛	65¾	65⅝	+ ⅜
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
3	2½	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
39¾	28	Clark Eq (3)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	Dec 2
29¼	22	Cleve G B (1e)	4	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	N'v 27
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	14	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 2¼e	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
92	56½	Coca-Cola 3a	7	86	84⅝	84⅝	—2¾
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	60⅝	60½	60½	Dec 2
17¾	11½	Colgate-P ⅓	1	17⅜	17½	17½	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	105	105	105	N'v 18
18¾	10⅝	Collins & A	12	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅝
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1½e	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec 2
15¾	8½	Col Br A 1½e	6	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
15¾	8⅜	Col Br B 1½e	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
2½	1	Col G&E .10g	72	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
54	30½	Col G&EofA 6	1	38	38	38	—1⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Colum Pic ½e	10	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅛
35	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	32	32	32	
78	51	Col Carb 4½e	1	75½	75½	75½	
29¼	16½	Coml Credit 3	12	28⅞	28½	28⅞	— ¼
105½	91¼	Coml C pf 4¼	1	105½	105½	105½	N'v 19
33⅞	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	28	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	
106	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	106	106	106	N'v 20
10¼	7¼	Colm Solv .60e	*7	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	63	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	21¾	Com & Sou pf	6	33½	32¾	33	— ½
23¾	17⅜	Com'th 1.60e	27	21⅞	21	21⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
17¼	12½	Congol-N (1a)	12	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	21	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
12	9⅜	Cons Cig 1½pg	3	11⅞	11½	11⅞	Dec 2
7⅛	4	Cons Cop ¼ae	21	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
16⅞	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	40	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ¾
⅝	⅜	Con Film Ind	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
9	7	Cons F pf 1k	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	Dec 2
3	1½	Cons Laundries	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅛	4⅝	Consol Oil ⅓	31	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
8¼	3¾	Consol RR Cu pf	2	5	5	5	Dec 2
9	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	8	8	8	Dec 2
39	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	36½	36½	36½	Dec 2
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	88½	88¼	88¼	Dec 2
16⅞	11¾	Container 1½e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
4⅛	2¼	Cont Baking	5	4	4	4	
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	2	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¾
28	21⅛	Cont Can 1¼e	12	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅞	ContDiam .65e	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
42	30¾	Cont-Ins 1.60a	11	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ½
4⅞	2¾	Cont Mot .55e	*20	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
27	17	Cont O Del (1)	22	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅜
21½	15½	Cont Steel 2e	2	21	21	21	
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	45	45	45	Dec 1
55¾	42¼	Corn Prod 2.60	7	55	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
3½	2½	Coty Inc .15e	2	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	Dec 2
7⅞	4⅞	Coty Intern'l	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	Dec 2
14⅛	10⅜	Crane Co (1e)	27	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ¼
16⅞	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
9½	5¾	Crosley (½e)	*5	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
20½	14¼	Crown C&S1¼ae	4	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	10	Crown Zel (1)	4	11	10⅞	11	Dec 2
39⅝	23¾	Crucible Stl 2e	6	34¾	34½	34½	
84	63	Crucible pf (5)	2	74½	74½	74½	+ ¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 2½s 72-67	100.15	100.15	100.15

New York City Bond

38 3s 80	104¼	104¼	104¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
11 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90¼	90¼	90¼
6 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72	71½	72
2 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	50¼	50	50
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
15 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106⅞	106	106
3 Am & For P5s 2030	73	73	73
2 Am T & T 3¼s 66	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Am T & T 3¼s 61	107⅜	107¼	107¼
31 Am T & T 3s 56	107¼	107	107⅛
4 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
1 A W D & E 6s 75	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Ang C Nitra deb 67	55	55	55
15 Arm Del 4s 55	103¾	103½	103½
16 AT&SF 4s 95	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	92½	92½	92½
21 A C Line 1st 4s 52	84½	84	84
25 A C Line clt 4s 52	73¼	72⅝	73¼
46 A C Line 4½s 64	63	62¾	63
33 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	59¾	59	59
98 B&O 95 st A	29¼	28¾	29¼
41 B&O 95 st C	33	32	32⅜
66 B&O 2000 st D	29	28¼	28¾
38 B&O 96 st F	28⅞	28¾	28⅞
35 B&O cv 60 st	22¼	21⅞	22⅛
33 B&O cv 60 st	22¼	21⅞	22⅛
33 B&O 4s 48	58¼	58	58
81 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	49⅞	49¾	49¾
9 B&O S W 50 st	36⅞	36	36½
5 B&O T C 4s 59	44¾	44⅜	44⅜
8 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	58	58	58
8 Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	98⅛	98¼	98¼
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104½	104½	104½
22 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39½	39⅜	39½
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	70¾	70¾	70¾
4 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109¼	109	109
8 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	98	98	98
30 Buf R&P 57 st	33	32½	32¾
19 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	78	78	78
1 Can Sou 5s 57	79	79	79
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	108½	108	108½
4 Can Nor 6½s 46	111½	111½	111½
4 Can Pac 5s 44	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 Can Pac 4½s 46	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
10 Can Pac 4½s 60	88¾	88¾	88¾
10 Can Pac 4s perp	70¼	70¼	70¼
16 Celanese 3½s 62	100¾	100½	100¾
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98½	98½	98½
10 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	6	6	6
19 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	22⅞	22½	22¾
13 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	69½	69	69½
21 Cen New Eng 4s 61	73	72	73
30 Cen Pac 5s 60	54	53¼	53¾
22 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	83¾	82¾	83
21 Cen R R N J 5s 87	18	18	18
21 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	16½	15	15
7 C&O 3½s 96 D	102¾	102½	102¾
6 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	103¼	103	103¼
121 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16½	16½	16½
9 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	73¾	73½	73¾
7 CB&Q 4½s 77	63¾	63¾	63¾
5 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81½	81¼	81⅛
5 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93	93	93
29 Chi & E Ill inc 97	31	30¾	30¾
3 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	37½	37	37½
2 ChiGtWest 4s 88	64¼	64¼	64½
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	67	67	67
1 Chi I&L 6s 66	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
1 Chi I&L 6s 47	34	34	34
1 Chi I&L 6s 47	67½	67	67
46 Chi I&L 6s 66	67⅛	61½	67¼
12 Chi I&L 4s 47	30	29¾	30
74 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	18	17¾	17¾
74 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4	3⅞	3⅞
21 CM&SP 4½s 89 B	43¼	42¾	43
30 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	43¼	43	43¼
7 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	43	42¾	42¾
18 CM&SP gen 4s 89	42¾	42¼	42¾
3 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	39½	39½	39½
5 ChiNW 6½s 36	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
22 ChiNW rfg 5s 2037	21¾	21¾	21¾
23 ChiNW gm 5s 87	32⅜	32	32¼
14 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	31¾	31½	31¾
10 ChiNW cv 4¾s 49	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
11 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21	21	21
9 ChiNW 4½s 2037 C	21	21	21
2 Chi & NW 4s 87	31	31	31
4 Chi & NW 4s 87st	31	31	31
50 CRI & P 4½s 52A	19½	19	19⅜
30 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
40 CRI & P 4s 88	31⅜	30¼	30⅝
1 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	29	29	29
8 CRI & P 4s 88ct	30½	30	30½
195 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	19¾	18	18⅜
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	100½	100½	100½
5 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96¼	96¾	96¾
5 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	27¾	27¾	27¾
11 CCC&StL 4½s 77	46¼	46	46¼
7 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	72½	72½	72½
10 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	77¼	77¼	77¼
16 Clev Un Term 5s 73	65¼	65	65¼
12 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	59⅞	59	59⅞
63 Col & So 4½s 80	22	21½	21¾
2 Columbia & So 52 Ap	91	90¾	90¾
5 Columbia G 5s 52 May	90¾	90¾	90⅜
1 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	109½	109½	109½
7 Coml Mack inc 69 ww	11	11	11
1 Comwlth Ed 3¼s 68	110½	110½	110½
1 Comwlth Edcv 3½s58	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103	103	103
12 Con Edis 3½s 48	104½	104½	104½
11 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104½	104½	104½
5 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	95½	95½	95½
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110½	110½	110½
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	34⅞	34¾	34¾
2 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	28¼	28¼	28¼
2 Cuba RR 5s 52	39½	39½	39½
10 Curtis Pub 3s 55	95	95	95
13 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	56¼	55¾	56¼
10 D&RG 4½s 36	20½	20½	20½
36 D&RG 4s 36	20½	20½	20½
6 D&RGWest 5s 55	3¼	3¼	3¼
20 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	2½	2½	2½
5 D&RGW 5s 78	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 D Moin&FtD 4s 35ct	6	6	6
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110	110	110
3 E TenV&G cn 5s 56	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 El Paso&SW 5s 65	62	62	62
50 Erie 4½s 2015	54½	53½	53½
18 Erie 4s 95	89	88¾	89
10 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
15 Fla E Cst 5s 74	18¾	18¾	18¾
2 Francis Sug 6s 56	82	82	82
11 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106	106	106
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102¼	102¼	102½
5 Gt Nor 5s 73	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
12 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	82	81¾	81¾
45 Gt Nor 4s 46G	99¼	99¼	99¼
115 Gt Nor 4s 46H	99	98¾	99
26 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	73⅝	73½	73½
5 Gulf M&N 5s 50	87	86½	86½
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	70½	70½	70½
16 Housatonic 5s 37	82¾	81	82¾
4 HoustnOilTex 4½s 54	104	103¾	103¾
11 Hudson Clol 6s 62A	40⅝	39¾	40⅜
9 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45¼	45⅛	45⅛
14 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	17½	17¼	17¼
6 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛
24 Ill Cen 4s 52	50½	50	50⅛
26 Ill Cen 4s 53	46¼	45½	46¼
236 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46	45⅞	46
57 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	41⅜	40¾	41¼
2 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	42	42	42
1 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	45	45	45
5 Ill Cen Stl 3s 51	42	42	42
6 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	48¼	48¼	48
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	62	62	62
41 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	45½	44½	45
18 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	41	40½	41
2 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	80	80	80
1 Int Grt Nor aj 6s 52	4¾	4¾	4¾
14 Int Grt Nor 1st 6s 52	26⅞	26½	26½
43 Int Grt Nor 5s 56 B	25½	25	25½
19 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	39½	39	39
26 Int T&T 4½s 52	61	60	60
29 Int T&T 5s 55	64¼	64¼	64¼
7 James P&Clea 4s 59	46¾	46¾	46¾
73 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	57⅜	55⅞	57⅜
70 69 70
7 K C South 3s 50	63	63	63
13 K C Term 4s 60	109	108¾	109
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	86½	86½	86½
11 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
1 Lac Gas 5s 45	99½	99⅛	99⅛
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	55	55	55
3 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	84¾	84½	84½
5 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	68	67½	68
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	44½	44½	44½
11 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	40	40	40
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30⅞	30½	30⅞
18 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29	28⅝	29
10 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	27	27	27
11 Leh Val Termns 5s 41	85¼	85	85
2 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
22 Ligget & M 5s 51	121⅞	121¾	121⅞
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	99	99	99
4 Longs Isl rfg 4s 49 st	99	99	99
10 Lorillard Co 7s 44	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Lorillard Co 5s 51	121½	121½	121½
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	77	77	77
4 Maine Cen 4s 45	82¾	82¾	82¾
13 Maine Cen 4½s 60	47	47	47
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	111½	111	113
10 Mich Cen 4½s 79	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
5 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	108¾	106¾	106¾
3 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	38	38	38
3 MilSPsarta&NW 4s 47	26	25¼	26
4 M & S Ln 5s 54	99¼	99¼	99¼
11 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	16⅜	16¼	16¼
19 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	16⅛	16	16⅜
139 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛
21 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	18½	18¼	18¼
8 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	35¼	35	35¼
8 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40¾	40¾	40¾
21 M-K Tex 4s 62 B	31¼	31¼	31½
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
53 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	36	35⅝	35⅞
5 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	36¼	35½	36¼
5 Ma Pac 5s 77 F ct	34¼	34¾	34¾
28 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	31	30	30½
21 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	36	35⅞	35⅞
70 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	36	35¼	36
46 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	35¾	35⅜	35⅝
8 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 Mor & Essev 5s 55	33½	33	33½
28 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	31	30	31½
35 Mos&Essex 3½s 2000	36¼	35⅝	36¼
1 Nash&StL 4½s 78	65¾	65½	65¾
15 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	101⅜	101¼	101¼
27 N Eng RR 4s 45	71½	70⅞	71½
3 NEng Eng T&2 5s 52	118	118	118
31 N F Pow 4½s 61	109½	109½	109½
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	76	76	76
4 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	76	106⅞	106⅞
90 Tex&M 5½s 54	54½	54¼	54¼
6 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	53	53	53
10 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	53¼	53¼	53¼
6 NY&Putnam 4s 93	41	41	41
77 NYC rfg 5s 2013	51¾	51½	51¼
77 NYC 4½s 2013A	47¼	46¾	47
12 NYC cn 4s 98	50¾	50⅜	50¾
1 NYC 3¾s 48	98½	98½	98½
48 NYC cv 3½s 52	64½	63¾	64
2 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	52	52	52
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	48	48	48
3 NY Chi&StL 6s 50	100	100	100
8 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	75½	75	75½
2 NY Chi&StL 4s 78	61½	60¾	60¾
5 NY Connect 3½s 65	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 NY Yack&W 4s 73A	52¾	52⅝	52¾
25 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	42½	41¾	42⅝
12 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	45	44⅞	44⅞
12 NYNH&H 4½s 67	38	38¼	38
40 NYNH&H 4s 55	34¼	33⅝	34
8 NYNH&H 4s 56	34¼	34	34¼
5 NYNH&H 3½s 54	32	32	32
14 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	32⅜	32	32⅜
2 NYQW rfg 4s 92	67	67	67
2 NYS&W gen 5s 40	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
5 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	8	8	8
6 NL&O Pow 5s 55A	111	111	111
2 Norf&cSou cv 5s 2014	35	35	35
6 NorfkW 4s 96	125¾	125¼	125¼
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103	103	103
22 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64	63¾	64
78 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	52	52	52
12 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	52	52	52
11 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48	47½	48
11 Nor Pac 4s 97	72¾	72¾	72¾
23 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¾	40½	40¾
4 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	9½	9½	9½
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106½	106½	106½
3 Ohio Ed 3¼s 72	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
10 Oklahoma G&E 4s 48	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Ont Pd N2Falls 5s 43	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107	107	107
11 Otis Steel 4½s 52A	99⅞	99¾	99¾
2 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Pac G&E 3½s 66	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
7 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
3 Pac G&E 4s 64	112	111¾	112
10 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	95¾	95½	95¾
5 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	106⅛	106¼	106⅛
4 Parmelee T 6s 44	60½	60½	60½
1 Pen Co 4s 63	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
1 Pen Gl Sand 3½s 60	106	105	105
2 Pen Ohi&Det 4½s 77	102¼	102¼	102¼
11 Penn Pr&Lt 4½s 68	106¾	106¾	106¾
14 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106½	106½	105½
1 Penn RR gen 5s 68	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Penn-RR cn 4½s 60	120	120	120
19 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	101⅛	101	101⅛
10 Penn RR 4½s deb 70	89¾	89¾	89¾
4 PennRR gen 4¼s 81	96	96	96
1 Penn RR 4¼s 84	95¾	95¾	95¾
4 Penn RR 4s 48 st	108	108	108
6 Penn RR 3¾s 70	88⅛	88¼	88½
14 Penn RR 3¼s 52	90¾	90½	90½
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	112¼	112¼	112¼
2 Peoria & East 4s 60	43½	43⅜	43½
10 Pere Marq 5s 56	72¾	72	72¾
5 Pere Marq 4½s 80	57	57	57
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	65	65	65
1 Philips Dodge 3¼s 52	106½	106½	105¼
2 Phil Bal&W 4½s 77C	111½	111¾	111½

Foreign Bonds

3 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	75¼	75¼	75¼
3 Australia 5s 55	75¾	75½	75¾
2 Australia 5s 57	75	75	75
3 Australia 4½s 58	71½	71½	71½
1 Brazil 8s 41	32½	32½	32½
12 Brazil 6½s 26-57	30⅝	30½	30½
4 Buen A 3s 84	44¾	44¾	44¾
4 Buen A 4¾s 77	66	66	66
4 Buen A 4½s Aug 78	67½	67½	67½
16 Buen A 4½s 75	69	69	69
2 Canada 5s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Canada 4s 60	107	107	107
5 Canada 3¼s 61	101½	101½	101½
3 Canada 3s 68	97¼	97¼	97¼
16 Canada 2½s 46	100⅜	100⅜	100¼
1 Chile MtBk 6¾s 61 asd	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
11 Chile MtBk 6½s 57 asd	16½	16½	16½
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	18½	18½	18½
3 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	17¾	17¾	17¾
3 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	17¾	17¾	17¾
3 Chile 6s 62 asd	18	18	18
6 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	51½	51½	51½
27 Cuba 4½s 77	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 Denmark 5½s 55	54	54	54

Total today $3,778,800; previous day $7,178,000; week ago, closed; year ago 7,932,000; two years ago $7,945,000; Jan. 1 to date 2,124,486,650; year ago 1,923,075,375; two years ago 1,490,027,550.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 3

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	$T11½	81½	81½	80½
2.00	Bos Edison	24	23½	24	23¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	64¼	64	64¼	64⅜
1.70d	Bos Her-Trav	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12¾
	Bos & Me pr pf	8	8	8	7⅞
3.00e	East Gas & F pf	19	18¾	19	19
4.50	E Gas & F or pf	44	44	44	44½
4.50c	E M SR 1st pf	92½	92½	92½	91¾
..	Maine Cent	3½	3½	3½	2½
..	Mass Util Assoc	15c	15c	15c	15c
.85d	Narr Rac Asso	4	4	4	3⅝
5.75d	N E Tel & Tel	86¼	86	86	86
..	North But'e	25c	20c	23c	25c
..	Old Colony RR	20c	20c	20c	20c
..	Quincy Min	75c	75c	75c	80c
.60d	Shawmut Assoc	9½	9½	9½	9¼
4.00d	Unit Shoe M	62¼	61¾	62	62
..	Utah M & T	21c	21c	21c	15c

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Standard Engineering	6⅛	7½
American Barge Line Co	7⅛	8½
*American Hardware Co.	21½	23½
American Manufacturing	35	38
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3	4
†Amoskeag Company	21¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	86¾	..
Appleton Company	30½	33¼
Appleton Company 7 pf	100	..
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3¾
Arlington Mills	38¾	41¾
Arnold Print Works	6⅜	7½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	32¾	36½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12½	..
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20½	23
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	105	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	9½	10⅜
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	53¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98¾	..
Boston Wharf Company	17⅜	19½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	30¾	33¼
Brown Co	1.10	1.60
Brown Co pf	17⅜	20½
Campbell A S Co Inc	4½	5½
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	28½	29¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	11⅜	13½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	16¼	18
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	21½	23⅝
Domestic Finance Corp pf	21¾	24½
Draper Corporation	86½	90½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	150	175
Eastern Corporation	3½	4½
Eastern Corporation pf	15⅞	17¾
Exolon Co	8½	9¾
Family Loan Society Inc	11¾	12¾
Fanmil Loan Service pf A	23½	25½
Food Fair Stores Inc	38¾	49
Fruit of the Loom	10⅞	12¾
General Fire Extinguisher	11¾	13
General Machinery	23¾	26¼
Goddard & Lewis Mach Tool	2	3
Goodall Worsted Company	28	31
Graton & Knight Co	83⅝	90⅝
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	73¾	78
Grton & Knight Co pr pf	28¾	28½
Great Northern Paper Co	25½	28
Greenfield Tap & Die 6 pf	84	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	14	17
Harrington & Richardson	3	3¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	8	9¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	8	9¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	111¾	119¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅞	17¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	22¾	25
International Machine Tool	6⅞	7¾
Keith George E Co	18¼	..
Kendall Company	67⅞	83¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	14½	17
Landers Frary & Clark	21⅝	27¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	19	21
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	39¾	42½
Ludlow Mfg Associates	92	97
Marathon Paper Mills	43¾	47¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	50¼	53½
Merck & Co	27½	30¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	110¼	115¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	15¾	18¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	69¾	74¾
†Metal & Thermit Corp	17	20
Miller Falls Company	8¾	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3½	4½
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	49¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	15⅞	17¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	46¾	48½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	15¾	17¾
National Chemical & Mfg	5¾	6¾
National Shirt Shops	6⅜	7½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	45¼	49
Newmarket Manfac Co	38¼	41½
Nicholson File Company	31¼	34
Nonquitt Mills	22¾	26
Ohio Finance	10⅝	12
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	19¾	20½
Parker Appliance	11⅜	13¼
*Plymouth Cordage Company	97½	102½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	27⅞	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	68¼	..
Quissett Mills	39¼	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¼	..
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	18⅜	20½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	21⅜	23⅜
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	43¼	..
Sanford Mills	22½	25
Submarine Signal Co	28½	29½
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	44⅜	48¾
Tampax Inc	2¼	3
Triumph Explosive Inc	2	2¾
Tubular Plastic Corp	9¼	10½
U S Envelope Company	51¾	56½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	101½	106½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	29¼	32½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	21¼	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	84½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	18¾	21
Warner & Swasey Co	113¾	133½
West Point Manufacturing	35⅝	38⅝
Wickwire Spencer Steel	13¾	14⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	100½	105½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	84½	89
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	89½	94½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	66¾	70½
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	100½	105½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	81	86
General Water G&E $3 pf	29¼	32¼
Jamaica Water Supply	22¾	25¾
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	100½	105½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	87½	89½
Kansas P&L 4½ pf	91¼	96¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	90	95
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	106½	111½
New Rochelle Wat pf	77½	95
Northern Natural Gas Co	22¼

End of the War Is Not Yet in Sight

Warren Irvin, writer of the following article, was one of three American correspondents who were in Norway when the Nazi blitzkrieg struck that country, the others being Edmund Stevens of The Christian Science Monitor and Leland Stowe of the Chicago Daily News. Mr. Irvin's appraisal of German strength, therefore, is based, at least in part, on first-hand observation of the Nazi war machine.

By Warren Irvin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Before the Allied occupation of North Africa, the question was being constantly asked: "Why don't we go into France?" Lack of shipping was the answer most frequently given. But we know now that that wasn't the reason. Shipping was available to move troops to North Africa; and must, therefore, have been available to move them across the Channel.

Prime Minister Churchill has assured us that the Channel will, in time, be crossed. But the question keeps recurring, Why hasn't it been crossed before? Any military man will tell you there are cogent reasons.

The coasts of France fairly bristle with fortifications, in which have been installed most of the long-range guns from the Maginot line. Behind the fortifications, the Nazis have constructed an elaborate system of "defense in depth." Tank traps and barriers guard the highways; bunkers, or concrete blockhouses, sunk deep in the earth, command strategic areas. At some points, these defenses extend inland to a depth of from 40 to 60 miles.

Cracking them will take men—perhaps millions of them; it will take vast quantities of tanks and heavy guns; and it will take even vaster quantities of munitions and supplies.

All of these things the Allies will have to land in ports; and the German garrisons can be depended on to destroy port facilities. The same applies to railway rolling stock, needed to move men and materials from ports of debarkation to the front.

16,000,000 Men Under Arms

Yet there is a far more important reason why the Allies haven't gone into France. In going into France at this time they would have had to cope, not alone with the German Army of Occupation, but perhaps with the bulk of the Nazi war machine.

It is useless to imagine that Hitler would have kept his armies in Russia with the Allies battering at the very gates of the Reich itself, or that Russia could have prevented him from moving large forces to the west. The Nazis, with their Italian, Hungarian, Rumanian, Bulgarian, and Finnish allies, have more than 16,000,000 men under arms.

In moving the bulk of their power into the west the Germans would have had no water hazard to face.

Moreover, they would have had the advantage of shorter supply lines. Their bases would have been close to the front; connected with the front by a vast network of railways and arterial highways.

Trained by Campaigns

The Nazis would have had the advantage of veteran troops, seasoned in numerous campaigns. Most of our own troops, and those of the British, on the other hand, would have been facing fire for the first time.

To have rushed, ill-prepared, into a venture of that kind would have been merely to court disaster. It would have profited nothing, either to the Russians or to ourselves.

But the North African campaign has opened new possibilities. Hitler, it now seems, may be obliged to wage a campaign on the Italian Peninsula and such a campaign can hardly be to his liking. No country in the world is as vulnerable as Italy.

Axis Taken by Surprise

The occupation of North Africa, though it has been described by some as the "worst-kept secret of the war," obviously took the Axis by surprise.

Hitler now not only has a two-front war on his hands, but is faced with the prospect of a future three-front war. For the cross-Channel threat now looms larger than ever.

That we didn't go into France doesn't mean that we won't. When we do go, it will not be with green troops. It will be with a wealth of experience behind us, gained on the fighting fields of Northern Africa, and perhaps Italy.

It will not be for an ill-advised frontal attack on coastal fortifications behind which the Axis has amassed overwhelming strength; but to deal the "coup de grace" to Nazi armies already reeling from the effects of blows on other fronts.

British Spies Caught On Job in Sicily

By the Associated Press

Rome. From Italian Broadcasts, Dec. 3

The Rome Radio on Nov. 28 announced the execution at dawn of two men who were said to have landed from a British submarine on Sicily a month ago to commit sabotage and spy for the British.

The radio said the men confessed being sent by the British. They were said to have carried bombs, plenty of money, and a radio transmitter.

tain barrier of the Apennines does at no point block the entire breadth of the peninsula. Yet this disadvantage to the defender is offset by Italy's dense communication system and the many railway lines and good roads which connect it with Germany.

To the North of Italy and Yugoslavia stretch the mighty Alps, a line which was held by the Austro- Hungarian soldiers from 1915 until 1918 against a numerically superior Italian army.

Hitler's Strong West Wall

To the East, the Carpathians form a similar obstacle against Rumania and part of Poland.

Hitler can afford to lose the Balkans and Italy and still be unbeaten. In fact, his military position would benefit from a drastic shortening of the fronts.

He could even afford to retire from France and Belgium to the West wall, which according to available reports, is 30 to 40 miles deep and vastly superior to the former Maginot Line.

Admittedly, there is no such thing as an impregnable fortress, but to break through the West wall and the enemy's positions in the Alps and the Carpathians will be a protracted undertaking.

It is advisable not to put too much faith in a rising of the enslaved peoples of Europe as soon as the Allies set foot on the continent. Such uprisings as will occurr will have little more than a strong nuisance value, for in most instances the revolutionaries will be badly organized and poorly equipped.

All indications are that an invasion of Europe from North Africa will push the enemy back step by step, throw Italy out of the war and liberate several of the subjugated countries.

But always there will be another battle to be fought until our armies will face the Germans at their well fortified frontier.

Apart from the serious problem of our steadily extending supply lines and the food shortage in the liberated territories, the salient point is that the South of Europe favors the defender. The prospects to rout him are slim.

Second Front in Africa

Confining ourselves to the European theater, we are entitled to call the newly established front in North Africa a real Second Front.

The pressure on the Russian battle grounds has been eased, and the initiative taken out of Hitler's hands.

Moreover, as soon as the Axis troops have been driven from Tunisia and Tripolitania, North Africa will serve as an excellent springboard for an offensive against either Italy or the Balkans, or both.

When the present campaign has been successfully concluded, the North African and the Russian fronts will function as the two jaws of a gigantic nutcracker, with Palestine, Syria, and Iran as the pivotal piece and the continent of Europe the nut in between.

Hard Nut to Crack

However, this nut will be a hard one to crack.

It will take considerable time to prepare a simultaneous attack from the South and the East.

We have learned that preparations for the North African campaign were begun in the early spring and thus took from five to eight months. The groundwork for the next step will hardly take less time.

Can we assume that Hitler during these coming six or eight months will sit tight and just watch us getting ready?

Assuming that the European Axis partners will be unable to do more than delay our next offensive by a few weeks or a few months, this attack itself even with the best of preparations, is more likely than not to prove a drawn-out undertaking.

Series of Defense Positions

It would be foolish to deny that the German Army, if it begins retiring toward Central Europe, can fall back from one excellent defense position to another.

The valleys cutting through the Greek mountains and connecting Greece with Bulgaria and Yugoslavia can be held by comparatively small forces.

Similar conditions are to be found in Yugoslavia.

Southern and central Italy are more difficult to defend. The moun-

Popular Vote on the Liquor Question Demanded by North Carolina Baptists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HIGH POINT, N. C.—The North Carolina Baptist Convention, representing approximately 500,000 communicants, renewed its demand for a statewide referendum on the liquor question, at its 1942 session, held in High Point. Similar action has been taken by other Protestant bodies, which, it is believed, will influence the 1943 Legislature, which meets in January, as it considers this question, which never has been allowed to come to a popular vote.

More than 20 counties in North Carolina are engaged in the business of selling intoxicating beverages, under the so-called "control" system which was voted by the Legislature during the closing hours of one of its sessions several years ago. Repeated demands for a popular referendum have been ignored, but advocates of the return of prohibition, which resulted from a popular expression in 1908, now are hopeful.

Control, the prohibitionists point out, has not worked, in that drunkenness has steadily increased and bootleggers continued to thrive. The announcement by the State Alcoholic Board of Control—commonly known as the ABC Board—that liquor may be rationed, has brought from opponents of the present system this retort: If, as the wets contend, prohibition proved an incentive to bootleggers, rationing will do no good, as those who want more whiskey than they would be allowed under a rationing system, will patronize bootleggers, in order to buy what the State will not allow them.

North Carolina, with Maine and Kansas, formerly was a rock-ribbed prohibition State, and the people have never repudiated the action they took in 1908. They voted against Alfred E. Smith, when he ran for President as a wet, although he ran as a Democrat; they gave a substantial majority against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, although repeal was urged by President Roosevelt, for whom this State cast its electoral vote in 1933, and now, when and if they are allowed to vote on the question, they again will ban the sale of intoxicants, unless all indications fail.

The demand for a chance to vote has been made by militant Protestant churchmen and churchwomen numbering a million or more, in addition to those who, purely from a standpoint of practicality, resent the sale of intoxicants to men in the armed forces, of which there are many thousands in North Carolina, in camps adjacent to towns and cities, where the counties, in which these municipalities are located, carry on the liquor traffic for purposes of revenue. It is believed that a clear-cut expression of popular opinion on the liquor question in North Carolina, which always has voted for prohibition when given the chance, would greatly influence the national movement for the banning of liquor sales, certainly to soldiers, sailors and others in the armed forces.

In the meantime, the state-wide organization working for the return of prohibition still is intact and, with the support of the Protestant groups, which comprise more than 90 per cent of the State's population, this organization will, unless indications fail, call for an all-out decision during the next year.

'Ace' Still Missing On a Routine Flight

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Army fliers scanned the waters and coast line of the Gulf of Mexico today for their "one-man aerial blitz," Boyd D. (Buzz) Wagner, first American Ace of World War II, missing four days on a routine flight.

Lieutenant Colonel Wagner, one of the Army's youngest lieutenant colonels, took off from an Army air base in Florida for Maxwell Field, Ala., and has been unreported since, the War Department announced last night. He was understood here to have been flying a single-engined pursuit plane.

As a lieutenant, Wagner was commanding a squadron of P-40's in the Philippines when the war began and within two weeks shot down five Japanese planes and led his squadron in destroying 24 more on the ground.

The records aren't complete on the ace's victories but the air forces credit him with destroying between 30 and 50 enemy planes in the air and on the ground.

Child Labor Laws Under Wing of U. S.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3 (AP) — The American Public Welfare Association said Dec. 2 that relaxing of federal and state laws applying to minors under wartime pressure of manpower shortage was accompanied by provisions safeguarding advances in child labor protection the last 10 years.

The Association said that the Department of Labor's action in lowering from 18 to 16 years the minimum for women working on federal contracts indicated the Federal Government's "realistic" view of the problem.

As a safeguard, the new regulation sets an eight-hour limit on the working day, prohibits work between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m., and all hazardous work, the Association reported, and added that "if state laws are the more stringent, they are to be observed." The U. S. Children's Bureau also had modified age minimums for certain industries, the association said.

Chicago Hasn't Meat, So Many Shops Close

CHICAGO, Dec. 3 (AP)—There's a meat shortage in Chicago, the world's largest meat center, as well as in other sections of the United States and hundreds of butcher shops have been forced to close.

George Dressler, President of the Retail Meat Dealers' Association of Chicago said that 500 of the city's 5,000 butchers licensed last January have been forced out of business because of the meat shortage.

Another 10 or 15 per cent will close shop within the next six months unless conditions improve, Mr. Dressler said. Inability to obtain supplies in normal volume has cut profits sharply, he added, and most dealers were living and paying their expenses largely out of surpluses.

"The situation is not only critical from the standpoint of the meat dealer, but is rapidly becoming worse and is near the fatal stage, Dr. Dressler said.

CLASSIFIED

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Excellent working conditions and pleasant relations prevail.

If you write, give us a resume of your training and experience together with such items as marital conditions, age, citizenship status, etc.

All responses will receive courteous consideration.

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ELECTRIC CO.
125 Amory Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE ST., BOSTON

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GIFTS for EVERYBODY
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QUALITY GIFTS *for* HER
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Make This Your Headquarters for CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
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'blue coal'
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CONNECTICUT

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31 Washington St. So. Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Christmas Hints!
Gloves—Hosiery—Bags—
Costume Jewelry—Boutonnieres—
Collars—Handkerchiefs—
Lingerie—Bed Jackets
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington Street South Norwalk

BLUE SUNOCO
Norwalk Sunoco Service Station
CHARLES H. PALLMAN
Corner Merwin and West Avenue, Norwalk

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Hose—Gloves—Lingerie
Bags—Jewelry—Robes
Gifts—79c to 12.95
GOULD'S
4 NORTH MAIN STREET

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

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MANUGIAN'S
50 North Main Street, Opp. City Hall

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FRANK LAUDER
96 Washington St., South Norwalk

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General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
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The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
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Patterson & Harvey
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Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

Have you seen our new
Ray-Grain Stockings?
They're made for beauty and wear in chiffon and service weights.
$1.00 and $1.25 a pair
The Miller & Peck Co.
Waterlown—Waterbury—Cheshire

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Christmas Greeting Cards and Personalized Stationery
Gift Stocks are now at their best.
Shop Early

See Waterbury's Newest Super Home Decoration Store
ALEXANDER'S
Featuring "Curtain Row"
91 South Main Street

SPECIAL SALE OF ALL MERCHANDISE DURING DECEMBER
E. MINICUCCI
Custom Tailor and Clothier
332 East Main Street Phone 3-2695

Sugenheimers
for Gift Extravaganza to make her happy on Christmas morning.
64 BANK STREET

Get Going on That Gift List!
FEMININE GIFTS
Since 1897
Lingerie — Accessories
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Parker "51" $12.50 and $15
Starts in a split-second—dries as you write!
See these modern-day miracles TODAY, at:
FRANK H. ADAMS

GIFT SUGGESTIONS
- HOSIERY
- BOUDOIR SLIPPERS
- EVENING SLIPPERS
- ARCTICS • RUBBERS
- SHOE TREES
- SHOE BAG

W. G. Griswold
21 STEUBEN STREET PHONE 4-6814

TOYLAND IS OPEN
Let the children talk to SANTA CLAUS and Ride the Train Lots of Fun
WHITNEY'S

Send FLOWERS *for* CHRISTMAS
Danker
121 North Pearl Street Phone 3-4258

Lovelier Than Ever
CHRISTMAS CARDS
GIFTS • WRAPPINGS
THE BLUE BOY SHOP
119 STATE STREET

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Empire Shoe Rebuilders
538 BROADWAY
- A SHOP OF MANY SERVICES
- SHOES REBUILT or DYED
- ZIPPERS and LUGGAGE REPAIRED
- LADIES' and MEN'S HATS CLEANED and BLOCKED

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

A TRULY SPARKLING GIFT IS A GIFT FROM
Honigsbaum's
Maiden Lane at James
SWEATERS, ROBES, SKI FASHIONS, BAGS, JEWELRY, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY AND QUALITY NOTABLES IN COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST. ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Avenue

Hoag & Taylor
MEN'S WEAR
Maiden Lane and James Street
Shirts • Neckwear • Hosiery
Gloves • Pajamas • etc.
Open every day at 9 A. M. Shop Early

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

GIFTS *of* FURNITURE from HOVER'S
last and please
L. J. HOVER
WAYSIDE FURNITURE
887 CENTRAL AVENUE

Announcing . . .
our new location at
90 MAIDEN LANE
Mrs. Leo's Beauty Shop
DIAL 5-9392

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE Repairing Vulcanizing Retreading
SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL
Complete Car Service — Modern Equipment

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

REEDS READY TO WEAR
Practical Gifts for Women and Children
Give useful warm gifts this year.
Skirts, Sweaters, Gloves, Robes
Warm Undies, Scarfs, Coats

The Gift Store
THE BIG STORE
Auburn, New York

SAVE AT **Sears** in Auburn, New York
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
TELEPHONE 148

W. A. FULTON
WATCHES—DIAMONDS—JEWELRY
CAMERAS
53 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.

BALDWIN

IT'S NEW IT'S DELICIOUS IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BINGHAMTON

6 BASIC BOOKS
on Character Building for Young Children 3 to 8. Ask for *free* booklet, The Way That Wins With Children.
APPROVED Agent
VIRGINIA A. HOUK
12 Stokes Ave.
Phone: 6-5178

V...— SPA
52 MAIN STREET
Fine Restaurant
Home of LIBERTY ICE CREAM
Binghamton's Finest
Dial 2-9458 for Special Orders
Open Sundays

Gifts Galore on Every Floor at the
FAIR STORE
Binghamton's Leading Home Furnishers for Over 50 Years!

Gift With a Future!
Your gift of a War Bond is a share of freedom! And it will be worth far more than you pay for it, in actual dollars, ten years from now! We are privileged to sell WAR BONDS and STAMPS for your shopping convenience.
McLEAN'S

A woman takes great satisfaction in saying . . .
"I Received My Gift From"
MORTON CO'Y
37 Court Street

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Gifts
SHOES (we have the fitting record of most of our customers)
SLIPPERS HOSIERY BAGS
Buy early this season!
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
COAL
BUILDING SUPPLIES
Be Prepared for Your Winter's Coal "Same Coal—Same Mine All the Time"
345-357 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

THE LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
GIFT SHOP
GIFTS and TOYS
162 Washington St. 2-2357

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 2-0360—2-3623

BOOKS
Renting Library
Time now to order Personal Christmas Cards
MISS WILLIAMS SHOP
81 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-3339

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY THE
NOSEGAY
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

helen margaret, inc.
Fashions for Daytime and Evening
120 PONDFIELD ROAD
BRONXVILLE 2-1469

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

BR 2-6050
Chez Marie
HATS and GOWNS
111 Pondfield Road

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
give and redeem
"H & K" GREEN STAMPS
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St. Un. 6600

Children's Shop
Gifts to Wear and Toys
Your Gift problems for Children are easily solved here
23 University Plaza
Main Street and Kenmore Avenue

BUFFALO (Continued)

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove and Nut, $13.20
75c Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat—no dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300
BUFFALO, N. Y.

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in FLOWERS at All Time
Telephones WA 3545 WA 4000
Andrew Berner Elmer A. Berner
ANDREW BERNER & SON
Successor to E. A. Muchow, Florist
FLOWERS BY WIRE
87 Allen Street
Phones: GA. 3994-3995 Residence: HU. 6106

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Alice Hooker's Studio
INTERIOR DECORATION
30 Arlington Place Garfield 3667
Unusual Wallpapers, Draperies, Furniture, Furniture Fabrics, Slip Covers, Rugs
A GENUINE INTEREST GIVEN TO YOUR DECORATIVE PROBLEMS
BUFFALO, N. Y.

PHONE LIN. 5410
Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft, "Thermique" permanent and becoming hair-cut will make you look your best.
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Gates Circle Apts., 1306 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

DOUGLASTON

P. N. BRUNING
S. S. Pierce Co.
The Quality Grocer
Fruits and Vegetables
224-04 Northern Blvd. Bayside 9-1371

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN HEALTH SPOT ETONIC
WOMEN ENNA JETTICK HEALTH SPOT TREADEASY
CHILDREN KALI-STEN-IKS BOY SCOUTS SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street Fl. 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

A Merry Christmas from
STERN'S
Infants' & Children's Wear
Christmas Gifts and Novelties
36-53 Main Street FL. 9-3859
OPEN EVENINGS FREE PARKING

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F.T.D. *Flowers by Wire*
Baier-Lustgarten Florist, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. Ind. 3-4444 and 4448

The Most Beautiful Gift for Christmas
A FUR COAT, CAPE or JACKET
Made by
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
41-16 Main Street IN 3-5235

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
M. I. ROBINS
Really Remarkable Sodas
Lunch—Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3681-3

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

Give Him a STETSON HAT
GIFT CERTIFICATE

He can choose his own from our complete assortment of styles and colors. And very smart he'll look, too!
$5 up
Frank H. Dunstatter, Inc.
116-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
71-17 Austin St., Forest Hills

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

Leslie's *Smart Feminine Apparel*
DRESSES COATS SPORTSWEAR
Cor. Continental and Austin
Open Evenings Chas. D. Ettinger, Mgr.
Bo. 8-1116 Est. 1926

FRED'S RADIO SHOP
Responsible Repairs
Radios — Appliances
107-22 CONTINENTAL AVENUE

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
BO. 8-6662
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture Reupholstering—Draperies Slip Covers
8715 115 Street VI. 7-7230
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-3868

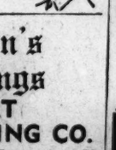
FREEPORT

We Have the HALLMARK CARDS
For Soldiers, Sailors and Marines
As Featured on Radio Show
"MEET YOUR NAVY"
Keep 'Em Happy With Mail!
BRAITHWAITE
COMMERCIAL STATIONER
10 Church St. Tel. Freeport 2458

Be Ready for the Festive Holidays!
with a
Permanent or Coiffure from
Gustave
Hairdressing
31 W. MERRICK ROAD

NEW ECONOMY SHOP
HOSIERY—LINGERIE
WOMEN'S ACCESSORIES
25 W. MERRICK ROAD

Harreer
OUTFITTERS TO MEN
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Adam Hats
FREEPORT, N. Y.



Season's Greetings
FREEPORT FLOOR COVERING CO.
7 East Sunrise Highway, Freeport, N. Y.

FREEPORT DRUG SHOP
76 Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.
CHRISTMAS CARDS and GIFTS

TOWN SHOP
GIFT SUGGESTIONS
ROBES — LINGERIE — HOSIERY — BAGS — GLOVES — JEWELRY — EVENING WEAR — SPORTSWEAR.
Shop Early
36 So. Main St. Freeport, L. I.

FREEPORT (Continued)

DANZIGER
70 SOUTH MAIN STREET
For Christmas Sportswear
Toys, Gifts, Sporting Goods

Shop at Pauline's
For Christmas—Children
A large selection of seasonable ready-to-wear which children appreciate as gifts.
MODESTLY PRICED
75 South Main Street

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

H. I. ABDELLA & SONS
Men and Boys
Clothing and Accessories
7-9-11 Church Street Tel. 3470

GIFTS in JEWELRY
A. D. NORTON CO.
Plan to Do Your CHRISTMAS SHOPPING at
Batcheller Co., Inc.
Full Line of Toys
Tel. 2105, 2106

GET READY *for the* HOLIDAYS
SEND GARMENTS NOW!
Robison & Smith, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners

ALL THE LATEST
BOOKS
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

GREAT NECK

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

Millincourt CHOCOLATES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy attractively boxed
55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

FLEUR DE LIS FLOWER SHOP
EMILE FARDEL
Flowers for Christmas
Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages to Express Beauty and Give Joy
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M. Hours: 6 to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
INC.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS

WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

THE HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp. Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

SPORTSWEAR
Military Supplies
—WORK CLOTHES
76 MAIN STREET
(Next to State Thea.)
Tel. Hempstead 6323
OPEN EVENINGS

Scheff's

CHRISTMAS SLIPPERS
Warm and Comfortable for Men, Women and Children
Brockton Shoe Company
279 Fulton Avenue

GIFTS
FOR MEN AND BOYS
at
A. L. FRANK'S, Inc.
15-17 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

A Practical Gift!
Carol Green's
Corset Gift Certificate
We carry a complete line of FLEXEES • Gossard • MisSimplicity • Lily of France • Nemo-Flex • Warner's • Le Grant • JANTZEN and other well-known brands.
Visit our new intimate Corset Shop
Custom Fittings and Alterations Free
CAROL GREEN'S
HEMPSTEAD • FREEPORT

HEMPSTEAD Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

ITHACA

COTTON FROCKS 3.98
You'll love our Christmas collection of Tailor-Town cottons! Sunfast, tub-fast and Sanforized! Sizes for misses' and women, as well as half sizes.
ROTHSCHILD'S

PRACTICAL SHOP
Corticelli Satin and Crepe Slips, Gowns, Pajamas—$2.45 up
Plain tailored and dainty lace trimmed
Faerie Glove Silk Underwear
No runs to mar their beauty
Panties 85c up Slips 2.25 up Gowns 1.95 up
BERKSHIRE STOCKINGS
Rayon, Sheer, and Service Weights
Crepe Meshes in Cotton and Rayon, $1.00 up
KATHRYN CORSET SHOP
214 EAST STATE STREET

Dine at the **Smörgåsbord**
Where you will find it quiet and restful while doing your Christmas shopping.
Week Days | Luncheon 11:30-2:00 ..... 75c
Dinner 5:30-8:00 ..... $1.25
Sunday—Dinner 1:00-8:00 ..... $1.25
307 N. TIOGA STREET Next to Y. M. C. A.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATER'S
109 East State Street Phone 2761

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS 40-34 82nd Street Opposite Jackson Theatre HA. 4-8310

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav 9-2652

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV 9-5000

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early And Do It at
WOMRATH'S BOOKSHOP
82-03 37th Av., Jackson Heights, L. I.
Attractive Gifts Christmas Wrappings
Greeting Cards Books

Order Now!
PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
Expert Picture Framing and Pictures
Large Assortment of Glassware, Mirrors, Lamps
GIFTS
DECORATIVE ARTS
82-11½ 37th Avenue

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
QUALITY MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
MONARCH BRANDS
HAvemeyer 9-3290 80-28 37th Avenue

CARROLL DRUG COMPANY
Your Family Drug Store
Christmas Sets and Gifts
Baby and Animal Needs
WE DELIVER
8301 37th Avenue HA. 9-8220

M. ROGOS
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Watch and Jewelry Repairing Done on Premises
37-04 82ND STREET

QUEENS

Retail FURRIERS
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
Repairing Cleaning Restyling
97-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

NEW YORK

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m., exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
90-02 183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
REpublic 9-8330

The Bon Ton
L. CANTOR
Misses' and Women's Outer Apparel
8071 165TH STREET
Around the corner from Valencia Theatre

The better brands in all men's furnishings
Chas. Finder Inc.
HABERDASHER & HATTER
Haberdasher and Hatter
90-53 Sutphin Blvd.

REpublic 9-2314 Hempstead 1156
Terminal Pants Shop, Inc.
SUEDE AND LEATHER COATS
PANTS—KNICKERS
SWEATERS and SPORTSWEAR
FOR MEN AND BOYS
92-37 New York Avenue Jamaica, N. Y.
274 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

Permanent Wave Experts
Truly moderate prices.
ALFRED & CHARLES
89-58 165th Street REpublic 9-0500

JAMESTOWN

KEEP UP THE HOMES WE'RE FIGHTING FOR
We will be glad to help you with anything in homefurnishings.
FIELD & WRIGHT CO.
100-108 Main Street Jamestown, N. Y.
"Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive"

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

This Christmas Give Her
Phoenix Rayon Hosiery
For Beauty and Sheerness
$1.00 pair
LOCKWOOD'S

Now Showing!
Holiday Clothing and Furnishings for Men and Boys
THE PRINTZ CO.
208 Main Street Jamestown, N. Y.

Visit Heelas Flower Shop for your
Christmas Flowers
Most Complete Display in Jamestown
HEELAS FLOWER SHOP
214 Cherry St., Jamestown, N. Y.

Make our Store your Store for Christmas Shopping.
A large variety of gifts for every member of the family.
G. C. MURPHY CO.
"The shopping center of Chautauqua County."
12-20 W. Third St., Jamestown, N. Y.

TOYLAND
Bigger and Better at
Bigelow's
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

For Christmas Gifts
Make this store your shopping center.
MATTHEWS CORSET SHOP
16 East Third St., Jamestown, N. Y.

Christmas Cheer Means More This Year
Give distinctive gifts from
NELSON'S DEPT. STORE
Shop in person or by mail with your friends at one of the finest Jewelry stores in the country.
E. L. Bassett
302 MAIN STREET

KENMORE

2874 Delaware Ave. **KRAUS** INC. Open Evenings
Latest Mark Wines
KENMORE, NEW YORK
Men's Clothing
Sportswear
Boys' Apparel

We invite you to visit his
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton - Longines - Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
CHRISTMAS
GIFTS—TOYS—SUPPLIES
FIREPLACE GRATES
1921 Palmer Avenue

LYNBROOK

GIFTS FOR MEN IN SERVICE
Money Belts—Sewing Kits
Pens—Travel Sets—Clocks
WALTER S. MILLER, Jr.
64 ATLANTIC AVENUE

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9-½ p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gifts she will find "just right"
ROBES and NEGLIGEES
3.98 to 13.98
Dorothy Stein
24 Fourth Avenue

SHOP AT
Treasure Aisle
for your Gifts and Furniture
59 South Fourth Ave.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone MO. 7-1755

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

Make Your Own Clothes With an Eye on ECONOMY
RELIABLE SILK STORE
68 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Dress Materials, Trimmings, Patterns

THE **LANGDON** SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Hardware Paints
R. B. HOBSON, Inc.
65 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
CARVING SETS
ROASTERS GIFTS

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established JEWELERS in Mt. Vernon
Mo. 8-6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

NEWBURGH

A Dependable Men's Wear Shop
T. A. FARRINGTON
99 Water Street Newburgh

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

Highland Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Christmas Gifts
for everyone on your list
Schoonmaker's
DEPARTMENT STORES
Newburgh and Beacon, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH (Continued)

UNUSUAL GIFTS
BEST SELLERS
Greeting Cards and Stationery
ABEL'S
40 Water Street Tel. 3301

Why Not Buy a Fur Coat for Milady's Christmas?
Best Values in the City
STERN'S
81 Water Street Newburgh

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

DISTINCTIVE GIFTS for the Home

Reasonably Priced
BURGER'S
26-28 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

CHILDREN'S GIFTS

A Complete Line of
TOYS AND GAMES
ICE SKATES AND SKIS
Lasus Sons, Inc.
255 Huguenot St. New Rochelle 2-1113

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

Borrow Privately at Low Bank Rates Here At
The NEW ROCHELLE TRUST COMPANY
Established 1888

SPENCER SERVICE
SPENCER ENDS ALL CORSET PROBLEMS
They are individually designed. Guaranteed never to lose their shape, last longer than ordinary garments, launder beautifully
MRS. ELIZABETH A. HACKER
1 Kingsbridge Plaza, Mt. Vernon, New York MO. 8-0594

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early And Do It at
WOMRATH'S BOOKSHOP
100 Centre Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Attractive Gifts Christmas Wrappings
Greeting Cards Books

Marie Stone
Latest Fall Fashions
—SPORTSWEAR—
EVENING and AFTERNOON DRESSES
611 Main Street

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
Stein Block Clothes
Arrow Shirts Dobbs Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes Interwoven Sox
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle
(Free parking opp.)

Mendelsohn's Luggage Shop
Ladies' Handbags
Evening Bags
Overnight Cases and Wallets
Repairing Our Specialty
548 MAIN STREET N. R. 2-5660

ARTHUR F. OLSEN, PIANOS, Inc.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.

"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN STREET

LIEBMAN'S

Complete Assortment of Children's Apparel for Fall and Winter
816 MAIN STREET

Gift Suggestions
Hose—Gloves—Lingerie
Sweaters—Skirts—Blouses
Robes—Gifts 59c to 15.00
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 Main St. Tel. N. R. 2-3532

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7800
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

Crossword Quiz Answers

O	Y	S	T	E	R	S
R	▨	H	A	T	▨	I
G	O	E	T	H	E	S
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R	U	N	W	A	Y	S

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone, New Rochelle 2-4453. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m., ex. Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARTIN SHOP
Upholstery
Curtains, Draperies
Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds
Estimates Cheerfully Given
NEw Rochelle 2-3187
388 North Avenue

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue

Borough of Manhattan
RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

In the very ♡ of Town
JIMMY
Hairdresser

Permanents $5 to $7.50
33 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.
Room 1019 Open 10-7 LO. 5-3511

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branch
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965

PORT RICHMOND

Season's Greetings
WESTERLEIGH PRESS
Distinctive Printing
1927 Richmond Terrace Gib. 2-2413

GIFTS for MEN and BOYS
GARBER BROTHERS
Clothiers—Haberdashers—Hatters
163 Richmond Ave. Ph. Gib. 2-2222

NIAGARA FALLS

Figler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones {Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

TEL. PELHAM 8-2838 HERMAN GLASSER
PELHAM PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
PAINTS • HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
311 FIFTH AVENUE

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Poinsettias, Cut Flowers, Christmas Greens
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-2389 211 WOLF'S LANE

Burgh & McHugh
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

NEW YORK

PELHAM (Continued)

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
We recommend the three-inch feather edge Pel-Mel Permanent Wave for your comfort.
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 8-1130
Near Sparks Avenue Pelham, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S
CHRISTMAS SHOPPING SCHEDULE
Extra Hours for shopping on these "Open House" Nights 'til 9
Friday . . . December 4th
Friday . . . December 11th
Friday . . . December 18th
Saturday, December 19th, through Wednesday, December 23rd, Open 'till 9 p. m.
Luckey, Platt & Company

MASCULINE GIFT-LAND
HANDSOME CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR
• MEN • BOYS
• SERVICE MEN
M. Shwartz & Co.
THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of S&W *Self Service*
FINE FOODS
Free Delivery

Maisonette CLEANERS and DYERS
For Better Cleaning
52 Raymond Avenue Phone 1372
59 Cannon Street Phone 3387

BRENNER'S MILK
Superior Quality
Grade A
Phone 1362 Poughkeepsie

Fruit Cakes — Delicious All Sizes
Large Variety of Christmas Cookies
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street Phone 3563

PLEASE ORDER AHEAD; *now* is none too soon. We'll have plenty of flowers and plants for Christmas, but must have orders early! Thank you.
SALTFORD
18 Cannon St. Phone 538

WALLACE CO.
For Christmas
Don't Delay . . . Buy It Today . . . and Carry It Away!

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
'Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere'

SWISS PASTRY SHOP
542 Main Street
Phone 814
Saturday Specials
Filled and Plain Coffee Cakes
Danish Pastry—French Brioche

CHILDREN'S GIFTS

A Complete Line of
• TOYS • GAMES
• ICE SKATES • SKIS
• SPORTING GOODS
SIRING BROTHERS
272 Main Street Phone 1856

THE GATEWAY HANDICRAFT SHOP
Ann Blass Emma Mewkill
Hand-Made Articles for Holiday Gifts
Attractive Greeting Cards
Collegeview Ave., adj. Juliet Theatre

QUEENS VILLAGE

Curtains, Drapes, Spreads
BETTER THAN EVER
LEVINE'S
VALUES SINCE 1920
217-11 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-6772

QUEENS VILLAGE (Continued)

Gifts for Her
that are flattering and luxurious and at the same time • practical and wearable.
HOSIERY GLOVES
LINGERIE SPORTSWEAR
FAYS
Scientific Corseting
216-13 JAMAICA AVENUE

REMODELING REPAIRING
Regina
FURS
Furriers Since 1907
Custom Coats to Order
221-17 Jamaica Avenue Missouri 7-1016
A Shop Also at Rockville Centre

GIFTS FOR BOYS IN THE SERVICE
BERT'S
Apparel for Men and Boys
218-15 JAMAICA AVENUE

Get Your Stetson Hat and Manhattan Shirts
at
Queens MEN'S Shop
218-29 Jamaica Avenue Hollis 5-1937

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park
FURNITURE
Rugs—Draperies—Upholstering
Colonial Galleries
WILLIAM H. DAYTON, Pres.
139 Tulip Avenue Floral Park 4455

BOBBEN SHOPPES
Millinery — Sportswear
217-06 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village
184 Jericho Turnpike, Floral Park

RICHMOND HILL

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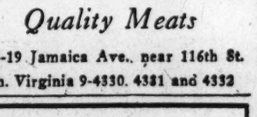
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GIFTS MEN APPRECIATE



Established 22 Years Virginia 9-5274
TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Jamaica and Myrtle Avenues
RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.

VIRGINIA 7-5656
J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
Sherwin-Williams
Kem-Tone
Let us demonstrate the NEW Miracle Wall Finish

Christmas Gifts
For Him and Her
SPRINGER'S
116-16 Jamaica Avenue

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill N. Y. Virginia 7-0032

JAHN'S
SODA LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Virginia 9-9392 Next to RKO

Phone Virginia 7-8310
Feller's
Lingerie — Hosiery — Gloves and Sportswear
102-59 JAMAICA AVENUE

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?

ADVERTISE IT
in the Classified Columns of
The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS
35% to 50% Off
Buy from Manufacturer
MIRRORS
Over 500 Styles
Genuine Plate Glass **$1.98 to $60.00**

FIREPLACE MIRRORS
custom built
to beautify your home
all year round
Visit our showroom or
Call for our designer
KARGMAN'S
104-21 Jamaica Ave. Cleveland 3-1600
Buy with confidence
Established Over 25 Years
OPEN EVENINGS

Gifts for a Man
from the Shop He Likes
MANHATTAN SHIRTS AND PAJAMAS
from 2.50
Ties from 1.00 Gloves from 2.95
Christmas Boxed
Frank H. Dunstatter, Inc.
116-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
71-17 Austin Street, Forest Hills

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

DRAPERIES CURTAINS
Useful Holiday Gifts
GELLER'S
91-17 Jamaica Avenue

C. M. Perrin, Inc.
87-22 Jamaica Ave., VIr. 7-0617-8
Radios Sales
Refrigerators Maintenance
Oil Burners Installation
—All Makes—

ROCHESTER

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-482

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd East Glen 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1080

Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 1.00
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue
GLENWOOD 1240

FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

Van Ingen Fuel Service
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
338 Arnett Boulevard Genesee 63

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

ROCHESTER (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Glenwood 3566. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. E.
GOUTREMOUT
Has The Buys In
REAL ESTATE
802 Union Trust Bldg.
Rochester Main 5580

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-3362
35 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Famous for
Permanent Waving
PLAZA BEAUTY SALON
274 Merrick Road Tel. RVC 21

GRANT'S
Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices
16-20 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

FRONT STREET BAKE SHOP
Formerly Kaiser's
See Baking Done on the Premises
Front St., opp. Station RVC 1199

FOR CHRISTMAS
Homestead Candies
39 North Park Avenue R. V. C. 3749

For FLOWERS *Call*
TEL. R.V.C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
Florist
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE

L. H. Schneider & Sons
201 Merrick Road
TEL. RVC. 627—672

Furniture and Floor Covering Dealers for Three Generations.

GIFT HOUSE
296 Merrick Road Tel. RVC 5445
1001 Gifts
Christmas Cards Books

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS
7 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

RYE

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726—Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name.

SCARSDALE

FRANZ SIGEL
Insurance
Harwood Bldg., Scarsdale, N. Y.
Consult me for information and advice on any kind of insurance.
TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 3858

Week Day Dinner 6:00-7:30, $1.25
Sunday Dinner, 1:00-2:30, $1.50
Heathcote Inn
A block from the station
Telephone Scarsdale 600-601
MRS. M. C. MacKENZIE, Manager

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

THE IDAMAE SHOPPE
147 JAY STREET
Make this your Shopping Center for Christmas
BEAUTIFUL SLIPS—HOUSECOATS
HOSE—JEWELRY
Also a new shipment of Nelly Don Dresses

Richardson Luggage Co.
Luggage—Handbags and Gifts of Leather of All Kinds

456 State Street Tel. 4-6204

CHARLES OF SCOTIA
Hair Stylists
Professional Permanent Waving
5 Skilled Operators
142 Vley Road, Scotia, N. Y.

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

dainty gifts
of lingerie and housecoats at
berkeley-smith
408 state street

LADY LEE-EVELYN SHOP
Schenectady's Smart Shop
COATS, SUITS, FROCKS
of Distinction
Sizes—Junior, Miss, Little Women, Large Women
249 STATE STREET TEL. 4-8814

ERIE BOULEVARD SHOE REPAIRING
Buy Your Rubber Footwear Here
T. DI LORENZA
154 Erie Boulevard, Schenectady

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

Walk-Over Shoes

For Women.... $6.95 and up
For Men..... $7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

Chas. Holtzmann & Son, Inc.
Clothiers and Furnishers
259 STATE STREET
Society Brand Clothes and Dobbs Hats

Barneys
for
PIANOS *and* RADIOS

Clark & McDonald
Silverware
Jewelry and Diamonds
215 STATE STREET

Our mid-season collection of Suits, Coats, Dresses, Millinery and Sportswear is complete.
THE IMPERIAL
335 STATE STREET N. S. CHENEY

For
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
JOSEPH'S CLOTHES SHOP
513 State Street at Barrett

ST. ALBANS

We sell only such items as we can honestly recommend
HAAS HARDWARE
188-03 LINDEN BOULEVARD
Phone Laurelton 8-1052

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD
ST ALBANS L. I. Tel Laurelton 8-3841
Orders Called For and Delivered

MISSOURI 7-3158

Bertha's Beauty Shoppe
Permanent Waving a Specialty
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
113-37 FARMERS AVE., ST. ALBANS, L. I.

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

SYRACUSE

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

TAYLOR'S RED & WHITE FOODS
4720 South Salina Street
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FRESH AND FROSTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Independently Owned and Operated
OPEN FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVES.

HEAR the ORGATRON
The Perfect Organ for Church or Home
Sold only at
GODARD PIANO CO.
527 S. Warren Street Second Floor

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE SYRACUSE TRUST COMPANY
344 S. Warren St.-500 N. Salina St.
325 S. Salina St.-Syracuse, N.Y.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

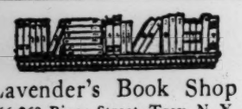
Give
A Christmas Gift
of Distinction
from
THE SHATTUCK STUDIO
451 S. Warren St. Second Floor

G. R. CROCKER & CO.
443 South Warren Street
ENGLISH CHINA
A Rare Opportunity

TROY

You will enjoy the quiet helpfulness of the Kelly Shop.
Gossard . . Bien Jolie
Foundations
Lingerie . . Handkerchiefs
Gotham Hose
Extra Size (Swan-Make)
Slips and Gowns
Mail orders filled.
MARY A. KELLY SHOP
409 Fulton Street

TROJAN HARDWARE CO.
General Hardware Merchandise
Oil Burner Repairs
Plumbing Supplies
Congress and 4th Sts. Tel. Troy 1138


Lavender's Book Shop
266-268 River Street, Troy, N. Y.
Near the Monument Phone Troy 3069
River and Second Streets

Dependable Furs
Misses and Women's Apparel
Lord & Tann
404 Fulton St. Troy, N. Y.

Christmas-shop in the GIFT CENTER where choice gifts from all over the store are assembled for easy choosing. Gifts Wrapped Free.
FREARS
THIRD AND FULTON STS., TROY, N. Y.

He will be pleased when you buy HIS gift from
SAVARD BROS.
Head-to-Foot Clothiers for Men
13 Third Street Tel. Troy 788

UTICA

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

TRADE AT WILCOX
for Fine Diamonds, Jewelry, Wedgwood China, Syracuse China, Crystal Tableware, Stationery, and Gifts of all sorts.
W. B. WILCOX CO.
256 Genesee Street, Corner of Court

CUSTOM MIRRORS
to order
Glass Table and Dresser Tops
Oval Oil Paintings
Gurley-Comstock Corp.
14 Elizabeth Street Tel. 4-5175

DAWES & JUDKINS, Inc.
Rugs—Carpets
Linoleum
710 Charlotte Street Tel. 4-4918

After Thanksgiving Sale of Apparel
The last Big opportunity to save money on winter apparel for yourself and family worthwhile savings! Convenient credit plans to make paying easy.
BOSTON STORE, Utica, N. Y.

May we again remind you that Roedel's—Jewelers of Utica—still have a lovely line of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Gifts, China and Glass.
"And it costs no more"
ROEDEL'S
86 Genesee Street Phone 4-4567

GUY BASILE
INSURANCE
Tel. 2-6569 New Hartford

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST.

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS

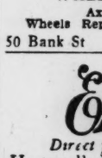
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1931, Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hardware Lighting Fixtures
Paints and Varnishes Linoleums
Housewares Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early And Do It at
WOMRATH'S BOOKSHOP
42 Mamaroneck Av., White Plains, N.Y.
Attractive Gifts Christmas Wrappings
Greeting Cards Books

General Insurance
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 Court Street Tel. W. P. 3500

Make Your Appointment Now for a Distinctive
HOLIDAY PORTRAIT
. . . an ideal gift suggestion!
LE VON STUDIO
124 MAMARONECK AVENUE
On the Second Floor White Plains 2134


All Your Musical Needs Can Be Met at
HUNTS
14 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 502
Open Evenings

KRUGER'S SPORT SHOP
Dolls, Games, Toys, Scooters
Skates and Shoe Combinations
Everything to Delight the Boy or Girl at Christmas Time
105 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Whether it's khaki or blue, he'll appreciate a gift from our Service Men's Canteen.
Stone's
CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street W. P. 1279

LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 Bank St Tel. W. P. 3308

Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810

Telephone W. P. 5651
FREDERICK LENZ
Formerly C. SAFANDA
DELICATESSEN and GROCERIES
Home Made Salads—Tasty Sandwiches
341 Mamaroneck Avenue
Next to the Pix Theatre

Christmas is near—Be Wise, select your CHILDREN'S GIFTS now, save time and money. A small deposit will hold them.
BOB & BETTY SHOP
98 Mamaroneck Avenue
Colony Theatre Bldg. Tel. W. P. 5818

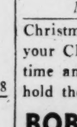
Sports Equipment
"Everything for the Skier and Skater"
Charnley & Hendry, Inc.
206 Mamaroneck Avenue

Kaye-Turabian Rug Co.
DEALERS IN
Oriental Rugs and Carpets
Rug Cleaning—Repairing—Storing
Native Experts Exclusively
215 E. Post Road Tel. W. P. 3333

YONKERS

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 3-2574
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays

Coal, Fuel Oil
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 5-4900

Caryl Beauty Salon

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When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

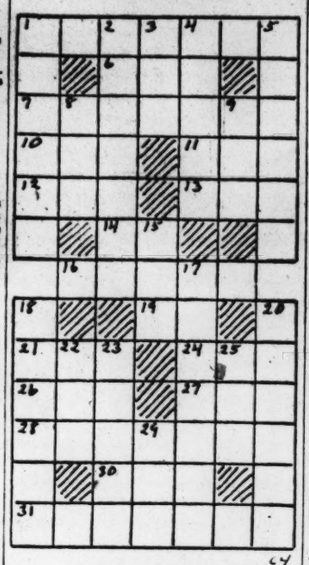
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What creatures were invited to walk with Walrus and Carpenter?
6—A magician is apt to pull rabbits out of what article of apparel?
7—Opera "Faust" is founded on whose drama?
10—What is a tool used by shoemakers?
11—Craft.
12—What is Darrell's first name in "Strange Interlude"?
13—Born.
14—What is a bird of Hawaii?
16—What country is Gunga Din's native land?
18—Half an em is what?
21—Every one.
24—Dorbetle is called what?
26—Fish eggs.
27—A floe is of what substance?
28—What is an authoritative command?
30—What is Gaelic form of John?
31—What are passageways for animals?

Down

1—What has been called the king of musical instruments (pl.)?
2—Who wrote "Salvation Nell" in which Minnie Maddern Fiske starred?
3—To make lace.
4—What was first name of Allen, organizer of "Green Mountain Boys"?
5—What was relationship of Mary to Charles Lamb?
8—To be indebted to.
9—Before.
15—What is a poem suited to be set to music?
17—The zinnia is State flower of what State of U. S.?
18—Ethan Frome is what in Edith Wharton's novel?
20—Who are the natives of Kavalla?
22—What is a river of northern Chile?
23—Who was founder of U. S. S. R.?
25—What is the month of Poe's "Ulalume" (abbr.)?
29—What is Margery's surname in certain nursery rhyme?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

(AP Features)

Wartime censorship again has made its presence felt on the stamp market, numerous new stamps known to have been issued by foreign countries not having been received by dealers in the United States. Within the last week the shortage has been particularly evident.

Then censorship is largely precautionary, and with no reflection on the dealers, whose consignments are held up along with those addressed to individuals.

Attempts frequently are made to send code message with stamps, using single stamps or combinations of stamps. Each consignment usually is held up by censorship for a month, whether or not it is studied for evidences of code. At the end of a month, it is figured, whatever message the stamps might have carried no longer is useful in this fast-moving war.

* * *

The Post Office Department announces it has published a revised edition of the official booklet containing descriptions and illustrations of all United States postage stamps from the date of their introduction in 1847 to July 31, 1942. Plate numbers and quantities of commemoratives and airmail stamps are included in the booklet, which is being sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 30 cents—in postal money orders or checks.

* * *

One of New York's most important auction sales of recent months has concerned the late Col. E. H. R. Green's collection. The huge and valuable collection has been broken into parts and is being sold in several sessions, the last of which will be Dec. 8. For the latter sessions, a 110-page booklet with 24 pages of engravings has been published. Total receipts are expected to reach $200,000, and among the more prominent buyers has been Adolphe Menjou, the actor.

* * *

A new design in war savings stamps is coming onto the market, so slowly that none is available in New York City. The new 25-cent stamp shows the traditional Minuteman in the center of the stamp, instead of to the left, and the only wording is "United States" down the left side and "War Savings" down the right side. The 25-cent stamp is a dark green. Any other changes probably will await exhaustion of present supplies.

* * *

Venezuela is issuing a 10 bolivars stamp in red, for ordinary mail, commemorating the Venezuelean industrial exposition which opens Dec. 17, according to J. & H. Stolow, New York dealers. The date coincides with the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the remains of Simon Bolivar in his native city of Caracas. The design symbolizes the country's industrial effort.

STAMPS
VICTORY PACKET FREE—Includes stamps from Tanganyika—British Cayman Islands—Animal—Scarce Babybred—Coronation—Early Victorian—Airmail—Map Stamps—with Big Catalogue—all free—send 5c for postage. GRAT STAMP COMPANY, Dept. CM, Toronto, Canada.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Cellophane Can Furnish a Substitute For Kapok?

The soft white down from the pods of the kapok trees of Java was used, before World War II, in most life jackets for seamen. The supply of kapok from Java has been cut off, and the demand for kapok is soaring. Consequently, an intensive search for a satisfactory substitute became necessary.

Among the suggested materials considered are cattail fluff and milkweed floss among the natural substances, and Foamglas, made by the Pittsburgh-Corning Glass Company, and Bubblfil, made by du Pont.

Foamglas is of excellent buoyancy but is inclined to be somewhat hard and rigid for some purposes. Bubblfil, which consists of a continuous stream of air bubbles imprisoned in cellophane, is softer.

Bubblfil is fully as buoyant as kapok and offers the additional advantage that it loses buoyancy less rapidly than kapok when subjected to prolonged immersion in water. The material cannot be classed, however, as nonflammable, but it will not catch fire when struck by tracer bullets.

The fragile-appearing transparent bubbles do not rupture readily due to squeezing, nor do they burst from interior pressures even when exposed to the laboratory equivalent of an altitude of more than 50,000 feet. The substance also passed through heating at temperatures of above 200 degrees Fahrenheit for days and chilling to 28° F. below zero with the individual bubbles unbroken.

BUBBLFIL

Bubblfil has been tried in the air compartments of life-boats and life-rafts, for which kapok is no longer used because of the limited supply. If these compartments are punctured, the air bubbles will keep the raft afloat.

Because of its low thermal conductivity (insulating quality) it has been experimentally woven in a fabric, with cotton thread running one way and strands of Bubblfil the other. The fabric, which is extremely light in weight, is suggested as an interlining for cold-weather jackets and flying suits, or (used in several thicknesses) as a filler for sleeping bags.—W. P. Keasbey.

Just for Fun— By Corka

"Frankly, I think the judges are prejudiced"

Daily Quotation

CHANGE lays not her hand upon truth.—CHARLES SWINBURNE.

Brevities

Ryan in Boston Herald: If there should chance to be any left over, wouldn't it be grand to get Pa one of those electrically heated suits and plug him in somewhere every night after dinner?

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Unhappy Italy is now threatened from Egypt, from Algeria, from the air, and from the deep blue sea. The Duce has learned that the way of the bad guesses is hard.

Des Moines Register: The British Food Ministry is sending a special truck on a demonstration tour to teach British housewives how to cook "American style" dishes such as johnnycake, apple pie, and pumpkin pie. What, no hash?

In Lighter Vein

Advice

"Fewer Golf Balls"
—Daily Telegraph.

So make those you have go further.—Punch.

Streamlined

Man isn't so smart as he thinks he is. Thousands of years before he even thought of them, the turtle sported a streamlined body, a turret top, retractable landing gear, and a portable house.
—Rays of Sunshine.

War Not Work

Trinkie, aged four, who is living with her grandparents for the duration, was very much impressed recently when her grandfather received a commission in the Army Engineers. A few days later she was overheard telling some of her little friends with great pride, "Granddaddy doesn't go to work any more. He goes to war every day, instead."

Criticism

Playwright George S. Kaufman dropped in to watch the performance of a well-known Broadway leading man. Seated at the rear of the theater, he writhed in agony as the actor butchered his lines. When the first act was over, Kaufman scribbled a note and asked the usherette to deliver it to the leading man.

"Am watching you from the last row of the orchestra," read the message. "Wish you were here. George."—Milwaukee Journal.

Patriotic Eskimos

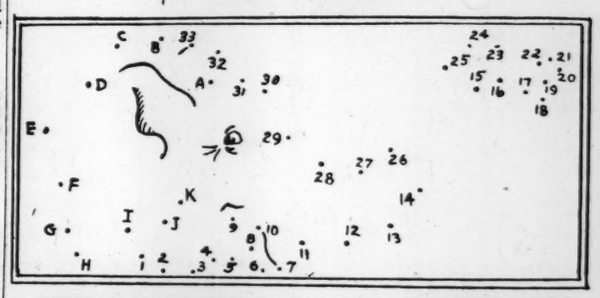
(Cubelet Press)

The temperature may be 30 below and walrus hunting may be a trying ordeal but Alaska's Eskimos are not only raising Red Cross funds, sending men into the armed services, and standing watch as air raid spotters, but they are 10 percenters, too. A school teacher recently evacuated from the Aleutian Islands reports that the Eskimos are setting aside a part of their income for War Bonds.

Speaking of Bananas

Due to a shortage of imported wheat, Venezuelans are now eating bread made partly from banana flour—and liking it.

Dot Puzzle



What animal has 40,000 muscles in its nose? First, connect the numbered dots in order, then connect the lettered dots in alphabetical order.

NEWS ITEM— COPENHAGEN: *Seaweed is being used as gas in motor vehicles in Denmark.*

BJORK'S FISHING PIER & OIL CO.
SEAWEED
25¢ PER GAL.
GROW GAS AT HOME
SEED
CATCH ANY FISH?
FISH? I'M TRYING TO CATCH A GALLON OF GAS
OUT OF GAS AND TEN MILES FROM THE SEA COAST
DON'T WORRY DARLING, I PUT A BUSHEL OF SEAWEED IN THE TRUNK COMPARTMENT
GLOS TRUK
PAPA! COME QUICK! RAGNAR'S COOKIN' WITH GAS
SEAWEED
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Now You See It, Now You Don't*

By Le Pelley

ICE!
OH BUD—GET YOUR SKATES!! THERE'S ICE!!!
I'LL BE OUT IN FIFTEEN MINUTES!
HEY! HURRY..
BE OUT IN ABOUT TWENTY MINUTES!
BE RIGHT OUT!!
OF COURSE THERE'S NO ICE NOW!! YOU TOOK SO LONG THE SUN MELTED IT—!!!
SOME ICE!!! ALL YOU PROBABLY SAW WAS IN THE REFRIGERATOR!!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Here's Your Hat—What's Your Hurry?*

By Rodgers

CLANG!
The Boss gets up early enough to get to school on time. The alarm clock and I see to that!
But boy by the time he finds his hat and coat—
Puts on his galoshes—
Collects his gloves and scarf—
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS
WELL—!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Is Busy "Sawing Wood"*

By The Hagers

Said Ted, at noon, "Boy, I've worked hard! I cleaned and raked the whole front yard.

Right after dinner, I shall fix That fence that lets out all the chicks."

"The way you work, Ted, I can see That Aunt Matilda won't need me."

I learned, when I required a lift, That Ted preferred the morning shift.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Back-to-the-Wall Speech

The Western world is enjoying its customary luxury today of mocking Mussolini. The general impression would seem to be that he coughed his way through a feeble attempt to match one of Hitler's verbal marathons, and succeeded only in showing his own personal and political bankruptcy. There is, in all conscience, something profane in the spectacle of a man pleading that "Italy never really has been understood," when his is the sole responsibility for twenty years of misrepresenting it.

But as usual, derision is chiefly useful as a form of entertainment to relieve one's feelings. It rarely solves anything, and in this case, when the United Nations fight at the gate of Italy and talk of invasion, it may be downright dangerous. Especially where Allied counter propaganda directed at the Italian people has monotonously overplayed ridicule the past two and one-half years.

There was much evidence in the Duce's speech that he remains a formidable opponent. The usual vainglorious bombast certainly would have proved that he had lost his touch. This speech, for whatever reason, was pitched in a low key suitable to the chagrin of the moment. It virtually abandoned the usual Fascist slogans and made its appeal chiefly to Italian nationalism.

He implied that he was forced into the war because neither belligerent would let Italy alone. This is an enormity; the British and Americans did everything possible to keep him out of the war. But since he never openly explained the motive for his cold-blooded gamble on quick German victory, this belated excuse may seem plausible to some. Finally, he spilled no hot words over the bombings, which would have infuriated the many Italians who now hold him largely responsible. He hopes, apparently, that the bombs themselves will prove dubious calling cards, and will place a severe strain on Italian friendship for the bombardiers.

These are not ravings, for all the somewhat disconnected aspect of the very partial text which has reached the United States in quick translation. And this point leads to a more significant corollary: it is extremely rash to assume that the Fascist system has crumbled into so many more Roman ruins. It is somewhat startling to see leading officials and commentators in the United States lightly talk of a palace revolution in Italy, as if that would make everything right.

There is a widespread assumption—an assumption as facile as that which chronically dismisses Mussolini as a mere mountebank—that the Badoglios, Grandis, Victor Emmanuels and their satellites are anti-Fascist and would willingly save the democratic cause in Italy at the propitious moment. There is a good deal of evidence to support the unanimous skepticism of the American press corps in Rome with respect to this belief. These observers recently on the scene expect only another brand of Fascism from those men who have compromised with Mussolini for so many years, and they expect the Vatican to support it.

Finally, it doesn't help the situation that the usual stories of fancy and assorted revolts in Italy are going the rounds again. Some few have a base in fact, but the most of them are the familiar stock in trade which the news network at its weakest points keeps filed in cabinets along with "unofficial observers," "diplomatic circles" and stories of sea monsters, to be dusted off on suitable occasion. Such sabotage as there is can be presumed to be isolated and not typical, thus far. There is no gain in overestimating it. It is better for United Nations soldiers to be ready for whatever they may meet on the beaches of Ostia and the Ligurian coast, if and when the time comes.

This Week's Appreciation:

To Obie Bartlett, a Negro soldier, who lost his left arm at Pearl Harbor, and is now working as a welder on the swing shift at the California Shipbuilding Corporation's Los Angeles plant.

Obie, who was with the 47th Quartermaster Corps on Oahu, is entitled to a pension on which he could live comfortably. But he isn't the kind to take his ease when manpower is at a premium. He took a course in welding, and is now helping to build ships for Uncle Sam. Not only has Obie triumphed over a handicap, but his country is profiting thereby.

"I kinda feel like my 'stinger' (welding tool) is more powerful than the rifle I left behind me," says Obie.

Boston Opens Its Purse

Boston opened headquarters for its United War Fund Campaign for 1943 last week, and in doing so enabled its people to prove again their generosity in wartime. Preliminary pledges to the Fund are in almost every instance larger than the amounts pledged by the same donors in other years, it has been disclosed.

Actual campaigning does not start until January 1, 1943. In the meantime the goal of $7,800,000—$200,000 higher than that of last year—has been set, not on the basis of what the committee believes it can obtain so much as on the basis of actual needs.

This courageous ignoring of the difficulties which circumstances this year would seem to have placed squarely in the path of such a tremendous job of money-raising has characterized the Fund's volunteer workers. When it was decided to decorate headquarters with flags of the United Nations and flag manufacturers would not guarantee delivery until long after the campaign was over, workers went out and bought sufficient cloth and made the flags themselves. And they weren't able to buy it all in one shop, either. It had to be gathered up a bit here and a bit there, with everyone assuring them that there simply wasn't enough cloth to be had. Yet they succeeded, and the decorating was done on time.

Difficulties are only a spur to people like this. With a stated incentive "that a better world may arise, so that our community will be kept strong and that our Nation may be strong to back up the fighting forces," the workers have already fixed their gaze well beyond the goal. Last year the Fund was oversubscribed by $100,000. That might well happen again.

Goals for America

It remained for Stuart Chase, aided by benefactions of the Twentieth Century Fund, to explore what good things America can gain in the postwar world from the immense expansion in production facilities now taking place. These enlargements of plants and new building are costing upwards of $15,000,000,000, or three-quarters of all that was spent for the purpose during that entire booming 1920 decade.

Yet this gargantuan increase in plant and machines is obscured somewhat by the greater effort of the total war itself. Few have stopped to consider that when the fighting ceases these plants, these machines will remain; and while some may be useless and may have to be dismantled, the bulk will have great potentialities of useful service.

Mr. Chase points out, for instance, that America will emerge from the war with probably half again as much electric power to be harnessed for constructive ends. There will be entire new industries, aviation, rubber, light metals, plastic and plywoods, to name but a few; and vast resources of skilled man and woman power.

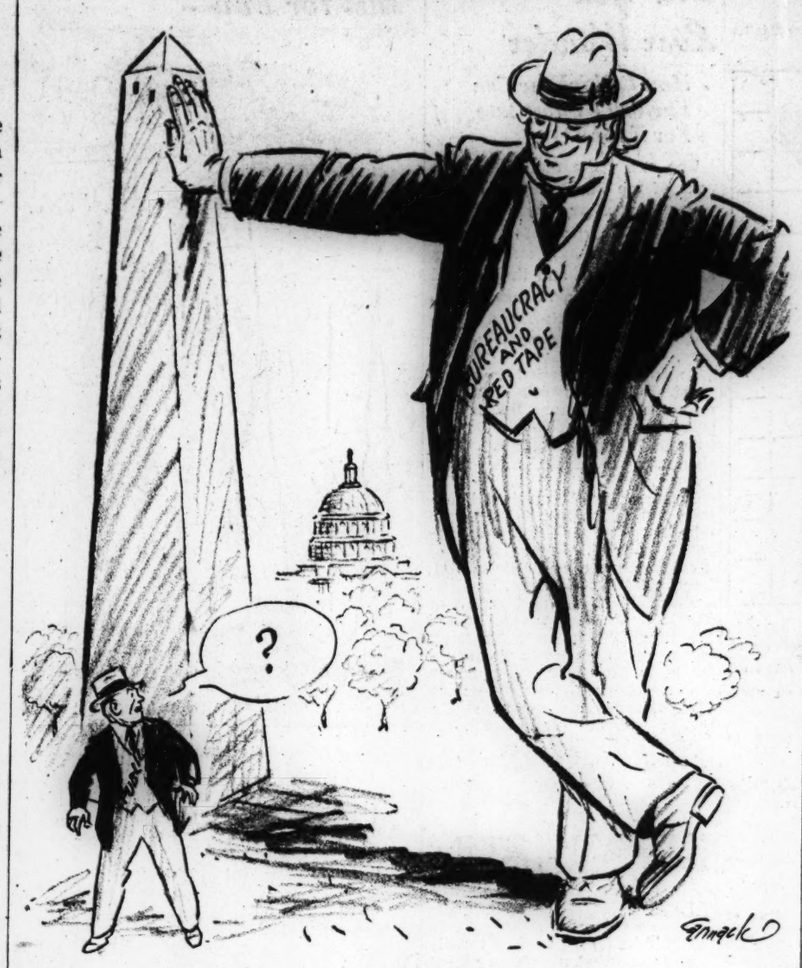
These can be directed to providing food, the shelter, the clothing, the educational and similar basic needs of the people, and by placing the Nation's resources against the basic needs Mr. Chase concludes they can be abundantly met. In terms of food the answer, granting manpower, is easy; in terms of shelter it would require 2,000,000 workers, building 1,500,000 units a year for ten years (in 1940 some 600,000 units were built) to satisfy the need. Possibly prefabrication and new materials could hasten the accomplishment. Clothing would require 1,000,000 additional workers in the plants, and so it goes.

There is, as Mr. Chase lets it appear, nothing impossible in the goal of employing everybody and in guaranteeing everybody a minimum of food, shelter and clothing. It can be done provided America enjoys the same degree of unified, co-operative effort between capital, labor, government and people in this happy peacetime objective as it does presently in the war effort.

This should be the immediate postwar American goal, but it will not be the only end in sight. Provision of an ever-rising standard of material living is seen in the United States only as a sort of platform from which Americans can more easily reach those aspirations of culture and moral progress that have so long appealed to them.

Freedom from want is important, but its attainment is correctly seen only as a starting point in the pursuit of happiness.

Husky Enough to Carry a Gun



Sure-Fire Newspaper Copy

If no one today reads Stephen Hawes's poetry, the criticisms of the scholars hardly encourage it; and if Emile Legouis may be cited as an example we find him speaking of "Passetyme of Pleasure" thus: "Never did poetry in English sink to lower depths of the prosaic than when Lady Grammar explained the nature of a noun to her pupil." M. Legouis finds that "his verses on cooking recipes are much better."

It is in such verbal transactions as this that we find the true critic speaking. I have never set myself up as a critic of poetry, although I am ungentlemanly enough to pride myself on some few other accomplishments, but I have noticed that an infallible subject with which to win praise is food—cooking recipes.

* * *

It was with some diligence of search and some patience of perusal that I hunted up Mr. Hawes's "substratum" poetry and read it. I am not a poetry critic in the fullest sense of the word and am, instead, rather easy to live with, but I wish to observe that Mr. Hawes's verses on the parts of speech are fully as excellent to me as his remarks on cookery. I am speaking poetically, of course. And I will further observe that the verses on cookery are more interesting merely because they are about cookery. I furthermore point out that anyone who tries to rise to any heights in a description of grammatic relationships can expect a zero for achievement, even if he deserves an A-plus for effort. Therein, of course, I have explained what happened to the mental processes of M. Legouis.

The critic was simply the victim of an intellectuality undermined by appetancy. In his inestimable history of English literature the gentleman maintains such a high standard of performance that the reader is perpetually amazed. It is incredible, to me anyway, that a human being can write so much and at such length without betraying more evidence of earthly origins. His erudition is more than the student can comfortably assimilate.

When I was younger and could be advised, an old editor confided that things to eat are sure-fire newspaper copy. He told me to remember that, and if I suspected my readers were tiring of my efforts at making subjects entertaining, to switch onto ham and eggs, apple pies, Yorkshire puddings, salt fish and pork scraps, or some other victual capable of making mouths water. On those subjects, he said, I wouldn't have to be entertaining, as the subjects themselves would do all the work and subscribers would love me fondly and come in and pay up their arrearages.

Confidentially, I am old enough at newspaper work to know that my old editor spoke the truth; yea—my parables and idylls about kitchen matters beguiled even him and he read them joyfully and put them in type without a single scratch of editing.

* * *

Thus as I was plodding studiously through M. Legouis's excellent compendium of literary monuments, making a supreme effort to elevate my halting scholarship into his company, I was delighted to discover that he had become a victim of my old editor's philosophy. I agree with him that Stephen Hawes's poetry is low and am willing to state that—in my opinion—it is all low. But I am glad to observe that the circumspect and eminent Emile Legouis is also susceptible to the pangs of appetite.

Which leads me to observe that I care not who evaluates the songs of a nation, so long as I may write its recipes. J. G.

Vatican Influence at Low Ebb in Italy

This hope [of a separate peace with Italy, through papal intervention] springs from the notion that in Italy—a Catholic country by definition—no stone ought to be moved without the blessings of the Pope and of the clergy, and that the Vatican has immense powers and unlimited influence in Italy. This glorification of papal power has misled, and is still misleading, many Americans, even in the highest political circles.

The facts are that from 1859 to 1870, when religious sentiment was more widespread than now, Italian troops were able to occupy, one after the other, all the territories of central Italy subjected to the sovereignty of the Pope, without anybody in Italy shedding a drop of blood to uphold the Holy See. The hostility of Pius IX and Leo XIII (1878-1903) toward Italy did not prevent Italy from thriving. Pius X (1903-14) had silently reconciled himself to the loss of the city of Rome when the First World War broke out. Italy entered the war of 1914-18 and carried on notwithstanding the hostility of the Vatican, of the Italian higher clergy, and of a part of the Catholic lower clergy. In the national elections of 1919, the Catholics did their utmost to show their strength. They mustered no more than one-fifth of the electorate.

Pope Pius XI was always in accord with the Fascist regime; it was he who called Mussolini "the man sent by Providence." In spite of various incidental quarrels and mutual complaints and of his theoretical criticism of Fascist ideologies, Pius XI never thought of altering the friendly relations between the Vatican and the Duce's government. Pius XII has followed the same policy. While denouncing Nazi and Fascist ideologies in abstract terms and without mentioning names, he took great pains up to the eve of Italy's entrance into the war to exalt with words of high praise the Duce and his government. Judging from what is known from episcopal utterances and from the public activities of the Italian clergy during the present war, there is no doubt that the Catholic clergy in Italy in its huge majority still acts as an instrument of Fascist policies.

The political influence of the Vatican in Italy and in Europe today is at its lowest ebb. The present Pope is unable to utter anything but commonplace exhortations for peace or lamentations about evils which hamper the clergy and the church in fulfilling their mission. The whole policy of the Vatican today can be summarized in one word: opportunism. The moral influence of the papacy cannot be enhanced by a policy of opportunism.

This explains why most Italians who themselves provide the men who make the paper policies, unlike the Irish, Polish, French-Canadian or American Catholics, are anti-clericals: that is to say, they refuse to be dictated to by the Pope and by the clergy in matters which are not strictly religious and spiritual, and they look upon the clerical hierarchy with distrust and often with open disrespect.

The temper of the Italian people is not such as to countenance any active participation of the Vatican or the Italian Catholic hierarchy in the Italian government. Any post-Fascist government in Italy which put itself under the wings of the Vatican would be attacked from all sides.—GAETANO SALVEMINI, former professor of history at the University of Florence in *The New Republic*.

A Governor's Warning

If the scores of Federal bureaus now in existence are permitted by Congress to expand and to continue arbitrarily to dominate the activities of American life as some of them have been doing for the past several years, the future of American democracy will be a sorry one. . . .

If Congress will not put some confidence in the States and carry out their programs through agencies that are responsible to the people, many of the hopes of our Revolutionary forefathers who spilled their blood for future generations will be blasted. For there are those in high positions in Federal bureaus who honestly believe that local self-government has failed, that the free competition system of the past is antiquated, and that we would all be better off if our welfare was placed in the hands of trained experts who have authority to work out our destinies for us.—Gov. HERBERT B. MAW, (D.) of Utah, in an address at Philadelphia.

How the Senate Scuttled the Peace Ship

Postwar Planning and the United States

From the basis of wide experience in Washington and in the United States at large, as well as during a recent tour of duty in Great Britain, Richard Lee Strout has written a brief series of articles epitomizing current thought on international postwar planning. The second article follows:

By Richard Lee Strout

WASHINGTON

This is the story of the League of Nations fight a score of years ago, when America won the war but lost the peace.

The penalty for losing the peace in 1920 was World War Two. The penalty for losing it again might be a new and more terrible World War Three, a generation hence.

America was once within seven Senate votes of joining the League. A dozen Senators were absent, at least eight of whom would have voted "aye" had they been present. Most extraordinary of all, of those who voted against ratification on this culminating ballot, a score were among the League's strongest supporters!

Modern scholars insist that there was strong popular sentiment in favor of some league or association of nations in America in 1919-1920 and that it was thwarted by political and parliamentary complexities. Can it be thwarted again? No other Constitution of a major State puts such obstacles in the way of entering international commitments as the American. It still requires a two-thirds Senate vote to ratify a treaty.

"The real problem of winning the peace lies not so much with the people as it does with the Senate, or even more with certain Senators," writes Prof. Clarence A. Berdahl in The American Scholar (Summer: 1942). "It is time to recall that the battle of 1918-20 was largely a parliamentary battle—and that our parliamentary system gives extraordinary power to a few determined men. Just as a pitifully small group of irreconcilables won the parliamentary battle after the last war, so another small group may again win unless we recognize where the danger lies."

* * *

The American people did not reject the League. All during World War One numerous State legislatures adopted resolutions favoring an international association for permanent peace. Just the same thing has happened again last month in Massachusetts, where various communities petitioned the State legislature to approve a world federation. In the years 1916 to 1918, labor unions, chambers of commerce, churches, federations of women's clubs, the American Bar Association, all approved a league. In 1916 both political parties, through platforms and speeches of candidates, became completely committed. But partisanship intervened.

When President Wilson laid the treaties before the Senate, July 10, 1919, there were four distinct groups on the League issue: (1) an all-out pro-treaty group consisting of 43 Wilsonian Democrats and 1 Republican (McCumber, N. D.); (2) a group of 15 Republican "mild reservationists," ranging from Frank Kellogg of Minnesota, later Secretary of State, to Charles McNary, Oregon, present minority leader, also supporting ratification with safeguards; (3) a group of 20 Republicans led by Lodge, of Massachusetts, favoring ratification with "strong" reservations; and finally, a group of bitter-end "irreconcilables," representing about 12 Republicans and 3 Democrats, led by Senator Borah, who opposed ratification under any circumstances.

The basic point to remember is this: "At all times during the prolonged debate over the Treaty more than three-fourths of the members of the Senate were ready to accept membership in the League in some form or other" ("The Growth of the American Republic," Morison & Commager, Vol. II, p. 494). A two-thirds vote, 64 out of 96, was needed. As Professor Berdahl, in the most recent summary of the fight puts it, "The difficulty was not so much one of principle as one of strategy: finding a formula that would permit each [group] to vote for some sort of treaty it favored, and yet get some kind of a political advantage."

The pro-League Democrats had enough votes to reject reservations requiring action by other League countries; the "mild reservationist" but pro-League Republicans had enough votes to reject the League unless qualifications were attached. This deadlock killed the League.

Votes on ratification occurred November 19, 1919, and again on March 19, 1920. The Democratic leader, responsible for floor management, was Senator Hitchcock. After the first deadlock when ratification of the treaty, with or without "reservations," was rejected by a 4 to 5 ratio, Professor Berdahl recalls that Senators "were appalled by their action and tried to undo it." They immediately adopted a resolution, by a vote of more than 2 to 1 (63-30), to reconsider, and to take up the treaty again at the next session.

"Earnest attempts were made, through conferences of a specially chosen bi-partisan committee of pro-Treaty senators, Berdahl recalls, "to work out a compromise. And had it not been for the timidity or the treachery of Senator Lodge in the face of a threat from the irreconcilable Republicans to bolt the party, these efforts would certainly have succeeded."

* * *

As it was, on March 19, 1920, ratification received at one point an actual majority, 49 to 35, and with seven more votes would have had a constitutional two-thirds, and America would have entered the League. Of twelve absent Senators, eight were favorable to ratification. But here again one point needs to be recalled: 19 of those voting *against* ratification, in the 35 listed above, were among the treaty's most ardent friends and included Glass (D) of Virginia and Democratic leader Hitchcock. They wanted no reservations at all.

Senator Lenroot, supporter of the treaty, finally pointed out the futility of ballots until the closest friends of the treaty (meaning the Administration Democrats) would vote for, and not against, ratification. So ended the first phase.

The next phase followed in the Harding-Cox Presidential election. This surely proved the difficulty under the complex American governmental setup of putting any issue to a clean-cut decision at the polls.

President Wilson suggested that 1920 be made a "great and solemn referendum" on the League issue, and Mr. Harding got a 7,000,000 majority. That seemed to mean popular rejection. But did it?

The Republican platform committed the party vaguely to "an international association" in a plank drafted by Elihu Root. Mr. Harding in the course of one and the same campaign approved of the League with reservations, suggested the substitution of a new League, and denounced any League.

Professors Morrison and Commager satirically comment that Mr. Harding's "masterly obfuscation of the issue was perhaps his supreme intellectual achievement."

In the 1920 election Mr. Harding promised, if elected, to consult with "the best minds" to the end "that we shall have an association of nations for the promotion of international peace." Prominent pro-leaguers supported Harding; again the situation may be a guide to proper skepticism in the election contests immediately after the new war.

On Oct. 14, 1920, a group of thirty-one eminent Republicans issued a statement, later adhered to by others, announcing their continued support of the League, publicly guaranteeing the Republican platform and candidate as definitely pro-League, and promising that the election of Mr. Harding would be the "surest way" of joining an effective league. Included in the group were Elihu Root, Charles E. Hughes, Herbert Hoover, Henry L. Stimson, George W. Wickersham, and President Lowell of Harvard.

When the ballots were counted the new Vice-President, Calvin Coolidge, expressed doubt whether "any particular mandate" was given on the League issue. But Mr. Harding apparently entertained no such doubts. The issue, he said, was a closed one; the League, which then had forty-eight members, was "deceased." Secretary Hughes adopted toward the League a policy of calculated disparagement and for months communications from that body were ignored until the situation became ridiculous.

* * *

That is the story of the first League fight. It can be read over today either with laughter or with tears. Its outcome paved the way in no inconsiderable degree for the present war. This writer was a young man at the time, fresh out of the Army, filled with innocent idealism and eager to make a better world. He had no doubt in his own mind that Cox was the real friend of the League and he writhed at President Lowell's adherence to the group of thirty-one who urged Harding's election to achieve that goal.

That sad affair proves one thing beyond all argument, a modern lesson which cannot be stressed too often in this present crisis: that honest, sincere, high-minded people can be deceived under American political exigencies, and that it is all too easy to pull the film of party loyalty over one's eyes on actions which cannot stand the test of time. With the best will in the world the American people lost the peace after World War One. Can they win the peace this time?

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